

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WHOLE NO. 2110.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## RELICS RESTORED

### Lieutenant Lansdale's Watch and Chain Returned

#### MATAAFA WRITES TO MCKINLEY

Good Offices of a London Times  
Correspondent in the Matter—  
Monaghan's Trinkets.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The President received in audience at the White House yesterday afternoon Mr. John George Leigh, who has spent several months in Samoa as special correspondent of the London Times, and is now on his return journey to England. While in one of the "black villages" of Upolu, Mr. Leigh learned that a watch, believed to have belonged to either Lieutenant Lansdale or Ensign Monaghan, the two officers of the cruiser Philadelphia, who were killed during the recent war against Mataafa, had been found in the possession of a native. He at once communicated with Mataafa, whom he had visited only a few days previously, and promptly received a reply from the high chief assuring him that no effort will be spared to recover the relic, and begging him to shoulder the search prove successful, to restore the watch to the rightful owner "with my heartfelt condolences." He added:

"You know what I feel about the Americans and the late unhappy war." At the same time he placed at Mr. Leigh's command his grandson and a boat's crew, who were instructed to carry in every necessary direction Mataafa's order to his adherents.

While these messengers were in the island of Savali, a watch and chain, with locket and other articles attached, were handed to Mr. Leigh and identified as the property of the late Lieutenant Lansdale.

A few days later the correspondent left Samoa for San Francisco, where he met the young widow of the lamented officer and placed the trinkets in her possession. Long ago, at the instigation of his family and of Lansdale's comrades in the navy, unsuccessful efforts had been made to trace the articles, so hope that they ever would be found had been practically abandoned.

Mr. Leigh this afternoon handed to the President a letter from Mataafa, of which the following is a translation:

"To His Excellency, William McKinley, President of the United States of America.—Your Excellency: I have today been informed that a watch has been found by one of my people which is believed to have belonged to Lieutenant Lansdale or Ensign Monaghan, who were unhappily killed in battle at Vailie, on April 1. I have learned that Mr. Leigh is about to leave Samoa for America, and I have asked him to convey the watch to your Excellency in the hope that you will cause it to be restored to the bereaved mother or nearest relative of the brave and much-lamented officer. Mr. Leigh will tell you that I have sincerely deplored the sad, untimely death of the brave officers and men who came from America and perished in the late unhappy and useless war. My sorrow is the more because of the great friendship which your great country has in the past extended to Samoa. I am especially anxious that this should be made known to the sadly stricken mothers and relatives. May be the will of God that there may never again be strife between America and the Samoans, and that the three powers will recognize my submission to their will and desire for good government. I pray God may give you long life."  
"T. J. MATAAFA."

Mr. McKinley, in the course of conversation with Mr. Leigh, expressed himself much gratified at this proof of Mataafa's thoughtful humanity, and said that it would afford him more than ordinary pleasure to personally respond to the letter. He very warmly thanked Mr. Leigh for his action in the matter and for having personally conveyed the relics to Mrs. Lansdale. When Mr. Leigh left Samoa active endeavors were being made to recover Ensign Monaghan's watch, and Mr. Leigh believes that it will follow him to Washington by the mail due in a week or so. In that event it will, of course, be at once forwarded to the relatives.

#### Major Joe Wheeler

When Joseph Wheeler, Jr., only surviving son of General Wheeler, who passed through here on the Belgian King as major of one of the battalions of the Thirty-fourth, reaches Manila the whole Wheeler family will then be in the Philippines. Joe, Jr., graduated from West Point in '95, a little more than thirty years after his distinguished father graduated from the same institution.

The Major puts very little faith in the reports of disagreement between

his father and General Otis. He said yesterday: "There is little truth in them, I am sure. One might believe more in them if the papers did not quote my father as saying that which I know he would never say under any circumstances. I have not heard a word from my father or sister direct since they left San Francisco."

#### Goats Galore.

On board the bark Ceylon, now due are 106 Texas goats, consigned to the Honolulu Stock-Yards Co., Ltd. While this is by no means an experimental shipment, as goats are known to thrive here, despite the absence of any large numbers of bill-posters, it is the first large shipment ever made here, and it remains to be seen how profitable a venture it is to feed them on the rank grasses and weeds which obtain here. The milk of the goat differs very little from that of the cow, and on the Mainland many a poor man enjoys the luxury of milk that he could not afford to buy. He just permits his goat to dispose of all stray posters, cans or clothing that may lie around promiscuously on the adjoining lot. Of the present consignment, quite a number go to Kauai, the balance will be for sale here.

#### LOST HIS VALISE.

Which Contained Fifty Thousand  
Dollars Worth of Securities.

B. R. Banning, who left this city on the last Australia, put up at the Occidental hotel in San Francisco upon his arrival there. He had a small valise with him, which was duly delivered at the hotel, but by mistake a porter picked it up with some other baggage to be sent to the Nippon Maru in care of purser River.

The valise reached Honolulu before the mistake was noticed and was left here with other packages on the Nippon Maru at the company's office on the Mail wharf. Advice of its loss were received on the Belgian King and it did not take Hackfeld & Co. long to trace it up.

Owing to the supposed value of its contents it was opened in the presence of Deputy Marshal Chillingworth and then sealed up again for transportation back to San Francisco by the next steamer. The contents of the valise were found intact as described in Mr. Banning's letter and consisted of certificates of Honokaa and other plantation stocks. As these were not indorsed they would have been of little use to anyone attempting to dispose of them, but it is safe to say Mr. Banning will carry his valise in his hand the next time he takes so many securities with him.

#### EWA STOCKHOLDERS.

Will Consider Proposition to In-  
crease Mill Capacity, Etc.

The stockholders of Ewa plantation have been notified of a meeting to be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, October 12, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of considering a report of the manager on the necessity of increasing the capacity of the company's mill and adding to the other equipment of the plantation in order to provide for the cultivation of additional lands and thereby increase its crops.

Ways and means of meeting the large expenditure thereby necessitated and also a reconsideration of the resolution passed at the special meeting of the stockholders, held April 29, establishing a reserve, will be considered at the same meeting.

#### Merriam-Lishman.

The marriage engagement of Miss Alice Lishman, daughter of William Lishman of Honolulu, to Lieutenant Merriam, son of General Merriam, is announced in a late San Francisco paper. Lieutenant Merriam was on the staff of General King and met Miss Lishman here last autumn.

#### WIRELESS MESSAGE ACROSS CHANNEL.

DOVER, Sept. 13.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science successfully exchanged courtesies with the French Society for the Advancement of Science, now in session at Boulogne-sur-Mer, using wireless telegraphy for the purpose.

#### FORM A GLASS TRUST.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 15.—A meeting of the window-glass manufacturers interested in the formation of a trust is in session here, and it is said that the negotiations will either be carried through or abandoned finally at this meeting, as many of the options expire today. The proposition is to organize the company under the old name of the American Window Glass Company, with a capitalization of \$20,000,000.

S. D. McAllister of Nashville, son of Justice W. K. McAllister, one of the five judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, was a lieutenant of one of the companies of the Thirty-fourth which passed through here on the Belgian King.

## A COURT DECISION

### Judge Perry's Rulings in an Im- portant Equity Suit.

#### HE AULD PROPERTY AFFECTED

Deed In Question Should be Reformed  
So as to Correctly Express the  
Intention of the Parties

Late yesterday afternoon Judge Perry handed down the following decision in the case of Bruce Cartwright, trustee, Edith W. Morton and Maud Auld, complainants, against Charlotte K. Iaukea and Curtis P. Iaukea, her husband, a bill in equity for the reformation of a deed.

On the 29th day of January, 1876, one Uwini Auld and James Auld, her husband, conveyed and transferred by deed of that date to Alexander J. Cartwright certain real and certain personal property in the deed described, upon trust to pay the income thereof to the said Uwini for her sole use during her lifetime and from and immediately after her decease, to pay the same for the education, maintenance and support of complainants, Edith and Maud, and of their brother Henry—all three being the children of the grantors and of respondent Charlotte K. Iaukea, nee Hanks, niece of the grantors, for and during their natural lives, and from and after the death of the last survivor of them to convey, transfer and deliver the corpus and the accumulated income of said property to the heirs at law of each survivor, and upon certain other trusts therein named. At the time of the execution of this deed, respondent Charlotte K. Iaukea was the owner in her own right of an undivided interest in certain of the real estate purported to be conveyed by Uwini and by the trust deed, the property here referred to being (a) the house and lot at the corner of Nuuanu and Hotel streets, Honolulu, R. P. No. 1116; (b) two parcels situated at Kaula, Nuuanu valley, being apans 1 and 8 of R. P. 3570, and (c) a parcel at Moouli, Waikiki, R. P. No. 2018. The same respondent also claimed an undivided interest in a certain other piece of real estate named in said trust deed and situated at Kamanuawai, Honolulu. The trustee denied that she had any interest in said last-mentioned land.

A. J. Cartwright accepted the trust and entered upon the performance of his duties thereunder. Shortly after Uwini Auld's death respondents and the trustee, being apparently desirous of severing their interests in the three pieces of property here mentioned (whether or not in remainder, also, of the trust property I need not now say) entered into negotiations looking to that end, and on November 23, 1878, an agreement in the following words was signed:

"Honolulu, November 23, 1878.  
"In consideration of the sum of one dollar to us in hand paid, and in consideration of the sum of Seventeen Hundred Dollars to be hereafter paid, and in consideration of the execution of a deed to us of the half-interest of the children of James and Uwini Auld in the land situated at Hououli, Waikiki, Oahu, we do hereby agree to sell and convey to Alex. J. Cartwright, trustee of the minor children of James and Uwini Auld, all our right, title and interest of, in and to the real property at present used and occupied and in the possession of A. J. Cartwright, trustee as aforesaid, and to execute and deliver a good and valid deed for the same whenever requested so to do, subject, however, to the approval of the court, if deemed necessary to obtain the same. Saving and reserving any interest which we may have in the land at Kamanuawai, which is contained upon part of A. J. Cartwright that parties hereto (C. P. Iaukea and Charlotte Iaukea, his wife,) have no interest in."

"CHARLOTTE K. IAUKEA.  
"CURTIS P. IAUKEA.  
"Witness: CECIL BROWN."  
In pursuance of the understanding disclosed by this instrument, the trustee, on December 6, 1878, executed to the respondent Charlotte K. Iaukea a release of all his right, title and interest as such trustee in the piece of land at Hououli, this being "in consideration," as stated in that release, "of a deed executed by the said party of the second part and C. P. Iaukea, her husband, to him as such trustee as aforesaid and for other good and valuable considerations him moving"; and the respondents, on the same date, executed an instrument (the party of the second part being therein named as "Alex. J. Cartwright," trustee, duly appointed under deed of trust, above referred to,) whereby, "in consideration of the sum of Seventeen Hundred Dollars to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, as such trustee as aforesaid," and for other good and valuable considerations then moving," they released and quit-claimed "unto the said party of the second part and to his successors in said trust forever" the land at the corner of Nuuanu and Hotel streets and the two apans at Kaula, and also all the right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever

as well in law as in equity of the said parties of the first part of, in or to the above-described premises and every part and parcel thereof and the appurtenances." The habendum reads: "To have and to hold all and singular the above-described premises, together with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, trustee, and his successors as aforesaid, upon the same trusts, terms and conditions, and with the same powers and authority as are contained in the deed of trust hereinbefore referred to."

The consideration of \$1,700, referred to in the deed, was paid by the trustee to the respondents, and thereafter and until a year or two next preceding the commencement of these proceedings, the respondents did not receive or claim from the trustee any share of the income accruing from the property named in the trust deed of Uwini Auld and her husband, nor did they in any other way participate as beneficiaries thereunder.

The facts hereinbefore stated are shown by undisputed evidence. The substantial allegation of the complainants' petition is that, through mistake or inadvertence on the part of the trustee or of the conveyancer who drew the deed last above mentioned, such deed left the property thereby conveyed or released subject to all of the same trusts as are expressed in the deed from Uwini Auld and her husband, thus continuing in Mrs. Iaukea the same equitable or beneficial interest in the property which she had therein prior to the execution of the release, whereas it was the intention and understanding of all concerned at the time that Mrs. Iaukea should no longer have such or any equitable or beneficial interest in said property; and the prayer is that the deed be reformed accordingly. Respondents deny that such was the intention of the parties, and contend that the deed of December 6, 1878, in its habendum and otherwise, correctly expresses and carries out the intention as it then existed. This is the only issue in the case—one of fact.

The evidence before the court on the question consists of the testimony of the two respondents, of the trustee, and of Cecil Brown, Esq., a member of the bar of this court, who drew up the deed in question, the memorandum of agreement and the deed to the respondents; there is also some documentary evidence of lesser importance. Mrs. Iaukea's recollection of the settlement of December, 1878, and of the negotiations leading up to it, is very indistinct; she is unable now to clearly explain the transaction or how or why it came about. Her husband acted for her in the negotiations. She testifies, however, that at the time of the execution of the deeds she did not know that she had a beneficial interest under the original trust deed; but she also adds that her aunt, Uwini, told her that she would leave to her as much interest in the property as to her cousin, the Misses Auld, and their brother, Henry, and that she, respondent, at one time, prior to the execution of the deed of December 6, 1878, and after Uwini's death, asked the trustee for some money, but that the latter refused to pay it, although on what ground such refusal was based the witness cannot now remember. The making of this request serves to throw some light on the question of whether or not this respondent was at the time entirely ignorant of the fact that she had a beneficial interest under the deed of trust. Moreover, she further testifies that before the signing of her deed she understood from what her aunt had told her that she had as much right to the income as her cousins, that she so felt all along and was not surprised when her husband told her recently that under the deed of trust from Uwini she, the witness, was a beneficiary.

Respondent Iaukea's testimony is that he understood the transaction in question as constituting a sale of his wife's interest in the land in her own right and not of her interest as beneficiary under the trust deed; that he saw and read the deed of trust at that time; that "we understood that she was selling her own one-half interest in the property without expecting to get any income or interest back out of that one-half interest, but without reference to any right she might have to any income out of Uwini's interest." "When I read clause in deed I supposed if left property subject to the trusts as to the Auld girls, because I did not know then that my wife was named as a beneficiary in the deed. Later, when I ascertained that my wife was so named, I thought the clause ought to be construed as applying the income to her, too."

On this respondent's own statement, then, the deed should be reformed so far as to free Mrs. Iaukea's inherited interest in the property released from any trust in her favor, for as the habendum now reads that inherited interest, too, is subject to all of the trusts declared in Uwini's deed.

Mr. Brown's testimony, on the other hand, is positive and direct, and his recollection clear and certain, that it was the intention and understanding of the respondents, as well as of the trustee and himself, that from and after the date of exchange of releases and payment of the \$1,700, additional consideration, respondents were to have absolutely no interest of any nature whatsoever in the property named in their deed of December 6, 1878, and that the wording of the habendum, through mistake on his part, is erroneous and does not correctly state the intention of the parties. This witness, as already stated, drew the deed, and, with the two respondents and the trustee, was present when the whole matter of the pending settlement was talked over and an agreement arrived at. His statement of the facts seems to me to be the more reasonable and probable one under all the circum-

(Continued on Page Four.)

## TRADE IN LUMBER

### Some Statistics From the Northwest.

The Tacoma Ledger Sums Up the Lum-  
ber Business With Hawaii for  
the Year.

The American schooner Olga, M. A. Ipsen master, cleared yesterday and sailed later in the day, with a cargo of lumber for Honolulu, says the Tacoma Ledger of August 31. She took 395,636 feet of rough lumber, 463 piles and two spars, the cargo being valued at \$4,855. She was loaded at the St. Paul & Tacoma mill.

This is the fourth lumber vessel to sail from Tacoma for the Hawaiian Islands this month, a number almost as large as the total number of lumber vessels clearing for the Islands in the previous seven months of the year. This fully illustrates the growth of the lumber trade with the Hawaiian Islands since their annexation to the United States.

#### RECORD OF THE YEAR.

The record of the year is interesting. It shows in January one vessel, the American schooner Prosper, took lumber from this port to Hawaii. She cleared for Honolulu. In February the Albert Meyer took a cargo from Tacoma for Kahului. The steamer Mananense, carrying a general cargo from this port, had a large amount of lumber aboard when she cleared in March for Honolulu and Hilo.

In April the American ship Standard took lumber as a part of her general cargo for Honolulu. The schooner H. C. Wright left in May with a lumber cargo for Kahului, the second cargo from this port to Kahului during the year. The American schooner F. S. Redfield, leaving in June, took lumber from Tacoma for Honolulu. The Dashing Wave, from Tacoma for Honolulu, was the only lumber craft out of this port for the Hawaiian Islands during July.

#### AUGUST THE BIG MONTH.

August is the big month for the Tacoma-Hawaiian lumber trade. It promises to establish a record far above any other month of the year and to set the mark so high it will be hard to reach it again soon. The schooner Helen C. Kimball left Tacoma with a lumber cargo for Manukoa as the first of the August lumber fleet. The Inca, for Honolulu, followed, and then came the barkentine George C. Perkins, from Tacoma for Hilo. The Olga, clearing yesterday, was the fourth of the fleet.

The month's record is not yet done. The following are among the lumber vessels now in port loading for points in the Hawaiian Islands, which may get away this month: Claudina, Mahe Nelson and Eureka. The Mahe Nelson has just arrived for lumber, and it will take fast work to get her cargo aboard and clear her during the month.

#### BRIGHT FUTURE OF TRADE.

Lumbermen see a bright future in the Hawaiian Islands trade. The Puget Sound lumber has secured a firm foothold in Hawaii, and it is expected the trade will grow to enormous proportions with the growth of the Islands. Hawaii must take its lumber from the Coast and as Oregon and Washington are the chief competitors, San Francisco having little or no suitable timber, the trade will naturally center in Puget Sound. The Tacoma lumbermen, thus far, have shown the best results in the efforts to capture the trade.

The lumber trade with Hawaii has been an important one, but recently it has made gigantic strides.

#### May Visit Honolulu.

If sufficient encouragement in a financial way is had, says the Hilo Herald, the baseball grounds will be leveled and put in condition. A picked nine will then practice in team work until they are considered worthy foes of the Stars. When this time arrives arrangements will be made whereby the boys will visit Honolulu and get some of the honors they failed to achieve last week. Honolulu being large and wealthy the Stars feel that there will be no great difficulty to secure sufficient funds to meet all expenses of the trip. Before the Hilo boys go down they will have to purchase new uniforms. Exclusive of shoes they will cost \$50 for eleven men.

#### THIRTY CRUSHED TO DEATH.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Advices from Kalisch, in Russian Poland, say that thirty-two persons were crushed to death in a panic in a synagogue there caused by the upsetting of a lamp. The victims were all women and children. Many others were injured.

#### NICARAGUAN CONSUL NAMED.

MANAGUA (Nicaragua), Sept. 14.—Carlos A. la Caro has been nominated as Nicaraguan Consul at San Francisco.



## SOON TO GO FREE

### French Cabinet May Pardon Him

If Not the French President Will Do So According to Latest Report.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Matin this morning asserts that the Cabinet has agreed to pardon Dreyfus and that the decree will be signed September 19. Many of the provincial papers publish articles insisting on the granting of a pardon.

The Figaro says that many officers of the army are asking that Dreyfus be pardoned.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: It is certain that Captain Dreyfus will be liberated. The only question to be settled is one of ways and means.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A cable to the Times from Paris says: The Judge Advocate of the Council of Revision received the Dreyfus dossier today. It is believed that the council will render its decision in a fortnight, when, it is rumored, the Government will immediately grant amnesty to every one connected with the Dreyfus affair, including Dreyfus, Picquart, Zola and Mercier.

Mercier has gone to Evian for his health. He has refused a request made by his friends that he should publish the true history of the Dreyfus case, saying it is too early yet for that. He adds: "I have not said the last word yet. I very much fear that before long I shall again be called on to speak."

Esterhazy is still staying at a hotel in the island of Jersey. He has not left his rooms in the daytime since the Rennes court-martial rendered its verdict. He goes out on the streets at night, however, and has not been molested, although the feeling of the inhabitants is strongly against the verdict.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Temps this afternoon says: "The idea of summoning the Chambers might be admitted if an incident had arisen showing the peril of the situation or the weakness of the Government. If the situation does not exist such a call would be the first noisy incident since the close of the trial. Let the Deputies then enjoy their vacation as long as the Government fulfills its mission and conforms to the clearly defined mandate it solicited and accepted months ago."

Fresh police raids were made this morning on the residences of prominent Royalists.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Jewish atonement day was celebrated here today, especially in the East End, with Dreyfus demonstrations. A procession with a banner inscribed "Dreyfus—The Martyr. All the Civilized World Demands His Instant Release," marched through Spitalfields.

Chief Rabbi Adler, preaching in the great synagogue, said: "The day Dreyfus was sentenced was more disastrous for France than Waterloo and more humiliating than Sedan."

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says: "The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, has promised definitely to propose a pardon for Dreyfus at next Tuesday's Cabinet council."

LONDON, Sept. 16.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the Times, says:

"I learn that Captain Dreyfus will shortly withdraw his appeal for a revision of the Rennes trial, which will leave the ground clear for the Government to take immediate steps to pardon him. This pardon will not annul the civil and military consequences of the verdict and he will, therefore, no longer belong to the army."

"There is nothing, however, to prevent him from applying to the Court of Cassation to quash the Rennes trial whenever the new facts required by law are produced. When liberated he will settle in the South of France, as the members of his family do not wish to expose him to such demonstrations of sympathy abroad as might be used against him by his adversaries at home."

#### MANILA ITEMS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:

"MANILA, Sept. 14.—Secretary of Navy, Washington. Davidson, commanding Paragua, reports sharp engagement at Balemao Vessel struck many times by rifle shots; no casualties. Paragua silenced insurgents fire in twenty minutes range from 400 to 900 yards. Occasion capture of a Filipino schooner which Davidson destroyed."

WATSON

Balemao is in the Province of Masbate, south of Luzon and north of Vinalaya.

MANILA, Sept. 11.—(Via Hong-kong), Sept. 14.—The local papers assert that Corporal Damboffer and Private Conine of Company B, Sixteenth Infantry, have been sentenced to death by court-martial and that Private Mc-Bennett has been condemned to twenty years' imprisonment for having criminally assaulted native women in Manila a month ago. The crimes, it is said, greatly aroused the natives.

#### HONORED BY HIS KING

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The King of Italy has appointed the Italian Am-

bassador at Washington, Baron Fava, a Senator of the Kingdom and a member of the upper branch of the Italian Parliament. The Ambassador received from King Humbert, as a personal evidence of the appointment, a heavy gold medal, one face showing a bas relief of the King, while the reverse bears the inscription: "Fava, Serrero, Senato del Regno."

#### OCEANIC IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The new White Star steamship Oceanic, the largest vessel afloat, from Queenstown, arrived at her pier in North river at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon and debarked her passengers. A big crowd of those who had secured passes to the dock and a bigger crowd which was kept back of the fence cheered the new steamer as she crept up the river and swung slowly into her berth.

Coming up from Liberty Island, the boat appeared unobtrusive and her funnels too high for symmetry, but as she came closer, the impression of great length grew clearer. It took six huge forty minutes to shove her bow around and force the huge vessel into place. Docked, she filled almost the whole length of the long pier.

## A SWORD FOR DYER

### The Baltimore's Commander Honored.

Maryland's Capital City Has a "Dyer" Day—Naval and Military Parade.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Captain N. Mayo Dyer, commander of the cruiser Baltimore in the memorable conflict of May 1, 1898, at Manila, was honored by this city today. Residences and business houses were gay with bunting.



CAPT. DYER, U.S.N.

ing, the streets were jammed with people wearing "Dyer" buttons and "Dyer" badges, and all the ships in the harbor, regardless of nationality, were bedecked in his honor.

Soon after breakfast Captain Dyer was taken in charge by a special committee and entertained in various ways until 1:30 p. m., when he was escorted to the City Hall to be welcomed by a reception committee consisting of about 200 of Baltimore's most prominent people, headed by Mayor Malster.

Meantime a procession, composed of the Fourth and Fifth regiments of the Maryland National Guard, the Naval Reserve Corps, the Fifth Regiment (veteran corps), two companies of United States artillery regulars from Fort McHenry, the Maryland division of the Grand Army of the Republic, and many uniformed civic and semi-military organizations, paraded through the principal streets of the city, passing the City Hall, where it was reviewed by Captain Dyer.

Upon an immense platform 3000 school children were so arranged as to form an immense imitation of the American flag. When the parade had passed, Mayor Malster, on behalf of the City Council of Baltimore and of the citizens generally, presented to Captain Dyer a set of resolutions commending his conduct at Manila and his record as an officer, after which he handed him a magnificent sword, the gift of the City Council and of the people of Baltimore.

Captain Dyer accepted both in a speech full of gratitude and expressions of the kindest feelings toward his hosts and entertainers.

The sword is said to be one of the finest weapons of its kind in this country. The scabbard is finished in gold, and the blade is of Damascus steel. On the scabbard are representations of the coats of arms of the United States and Maryland, the battle and Washington monuments and the cruiser Baltimore, and on the sword hilt are symbolic representations of the arms of the naval service. The scabbard has a service and a fatigue belt.

After the presentation ceremonies the guest of the day accompanied by a large number of the members of the reception committee repaired to River View Park, where a public reception was held. A banquet in the evening at the Hotel Regent rounded out the day's celebration.

#### THROAT SPECIALIST DEAD

VIENNA, Sept. 12.—Professor Von Stierka, the laryngologist, is dead.

## FIRE IN MAKAWAO

### Create Some Excitement at Haiku and Paia.

Polo Game on Maui—Maunaloa Seminary Crowded to Overflowing—Death of Manuel Ross.

MAUI, Sept. 23, 1899.—During Tuesday night, the 19th, two little fires created quite an excitement in Makawao district. One was first reported to be at Kokomo, but finally was located at Haiku, mauka of D. D. Baldwin's residence. A pasture belonging to Geo. Miner was being burned to rid it of old grass. The other conflagration caused more or a flurry and a scurry, for it was in a cane-field at Paia, not far distant from the Foreign Church. Four hundred laborers were quickly summoned and soon extinguished the fire. Not a half-acre of cane was injured.

During Monday afternoon, the 18th, the Makawao local circle of pedagogues met in the Makawao school-house and held their annual election of officers. The following were chosen: F. W. Hardy, president; Miss Nellie Smith, vice president; and Miss Mary E. Fleming, secretary. The following books were adopted to be used during the coming year: Parker's "Talks on Teaching," McMurry's "General Method," and a collection of poems by American authors.

Paia plantation some time ago appropriated \$2,000 for the purpose of establishing a kindergarten school on its estate. The former plantation billiard hall is being transformed into a school-house and Miss Mauser has been engaged as teacher, and will, as soon as possible, take charge of the "child-garden."

The latest addition to Walluku hotels is Hotel Burton, named after its present proprietor. The hotel is the well-known premises belonging to John Talent. Hotel Schrader and Hotel Winsor are the other two public houses.

Gear, Lansing & Co.'s option on the Kahikini ranch and cattle extends to January 1, 1900.

Maunaloa Seminary opened school on the 13th and now has forty-one girls in attendance. Owing to the limited accommodations of Mrs. H. G. Alexander's residence, the seminary will be unable to take more pupils until the completion of the new school near Sunnyside, Paia.

During Monday, the 18th, Manuel Ross, a well-known resident of Walluku, about 43 years of age, died of enlargement of the liver. He had been sick for a long time.

During the 19th and 20th, thirty Makawao residents, twenty men and ten women, were engaged in clearing out the gravel and other debris from the Alelele water-hole. They did their work most thoroughly under the direction of Mrs. Johnson.

The next debate of the Makawao Debating Society to take place the 2nd Friday evening of October will be concerning the following subject: "Resolved that liquor (spiruous) traffic should be controlled by the state."

During Saturday afternoon, the 16th, a polo game took place on the Sunnyside grounds, Paia. Arthur Baldwin, Fred Baldwin and W. O. Aiken played against Frank Baldwin, Sam Kalama and Hay Wodehouse. The former team won.

Kahului—Sailed, Sept. 21, the barkentine John Smith, Anderson master, for Port Townsend, in ballast.

Weather Some slight showers in localities.

#### MISSION SAFE.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—News received today from Tripoli indicates there is no foundation for the reported annihilation of the Furneau-Ramy mission in the Sahara.

#### DEATH OF BARON WATSON

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Baron Watson, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and former member of Parliament in the Conservative interest of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, died today in his seventy-first year.

#### CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED


This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well.

J. R. GIBBS, Fincastle, Va.

I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

B. L. SHAVER, Fincastle, Va.

Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.



## Women in Business

Business men often express the opinion that there is one thing which will prevent women from completely filling man's place in the business world—they can't be depended upon because they are sick too often. It is true that many women are compelled to look forward to times when they are unable to attend to social or business duties. Their appearance plainly indicates their condition and they are reluctant to be seen, even by their friends. Read what a business woman says to such sufferers:

*Mrs. C. W. Mansfield, 31 Ferris Street, Detroit, Mich., says:*  
 "A complication of female ailments kept me awake nights and wore me out. I could get no relief from medicine and hope was slipping away from me. A young lady in my employ gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took them and was able to rest at night for the first time in months. I bought more and they cured me as they cured several other people to my knowledge. I think that if you should ask any of the druggists of Detroit, who are the best buyers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they would say the young women. These pills certainly build up the nervous system and many a young woman owes her life to them."  
 "As a business woman I am pleased to recommend them as they did more for me than any physician and I can give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People credit for my general good health to-day."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are for sale by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y. Our new book, PLAIN TALKS TO WOMEN, sent free to any address on request.



## G. SCHUMAN'S Carriage : Repository

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Studebaker Farm Wagons, Lumber Wagons, Delivery Spring Wagons, Plantation and Contractors' Dump Carts.

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 TRADE MARK  
**SHOE**  
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Sole.

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SOLE AGENTS.

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Owing to the immense increase of work in these lines, we have been compelled to augment our force of first class workmen, thus enabling us to execute our work in less time and considerably cheaper than ever before.

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Write for it now stating what articles you want.

Complete outfit of CROCKERY GLASS, CUTLERY and KITCHEN UTENSILS, including STOVE... \$50.00

Sets of Crockery in four patterns, 56 pieces ..... \$7.95

Fine Blown Tumblers ..... 75c doz.

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All lines 5 per cent off if you pay cash.

You will be surprised how much you can save by sending us your orders.

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PRIMUS OIL STOVES.

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## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a new-fangled and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.  
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 Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.  
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From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Sweats out the impurities in the urine. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25, 50, and 100 cents, and is made containing six times the quantity of the purest blood purifier. It is a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England. Trade Mark—BLOOD MIXTURE.

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CAUTION—Beware of cheap imitations of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The name is prominent on the wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations and of cheap imitations. The name is prominent on the wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations and of cheap imitations. The name is prominent on the wrapper.

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 The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.  
 The Acme Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.  
 The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.







## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1899.

## NEGRO LABOR.

Those who are interested in the question of negro labor should read the article published in the Montreal Star, which is reprinted in another column.

Those who are interested in the education of the negro, have for many years, noticed the remarkable difference in the physical appearance and mental traits of different negroes. The writer of this article, about twenty years ago, while visiting in Newbern, North Carolina, was told about a negro who was the most successful cotton planter in the country. The writer drove out to his plantation and spent some hours with him. He was coal black, had thin lips and a Grecian profile. Although he had been a slave, and was without education, he had developed a strong organizing mind, had purchased one thousand acres of land, and paid for it out of the profits of his cotton crops, although the white men said cotton did not pay. In the border States and in the upper Gulf States many negroes of this character are found, though few in comparison with the entire black population.

As the American negro speaks the English language, and is used to the American ways, and can handle a hoe, and moreover can move without the interference of immigration laws to any part of the national territory, he may, if selected carefully, be a desirable laborer. But these conditions in some respects make him a dangerous laborer. He has an imperfect idea of his rights, and therefore exaggerates them. His mind is constantly inflamed with the foolish talk of the ignorant negro demagogue. He will not listen to or follow the educated and intelligent men of his own race. The policy of the Republican party, adopted for the purpose of aiding him to protect his manhood, he misinterpreted into a declaration of his fitness and capacity to enjoy the same political rights which his white neighbor possessed. This policy, coming from the heart, not the head of the Republican party, and even a sound policy, within certain limitations, has worked mischief, and made the common, the ignorant, the thriftless negro, restless, dissatisfied and unreliable. He is far too ignorant to realize his own situation. He has been, and is, as a rule, too ignorant to understand that in the boundless domain of cheap and waste land in the South, he has superb opportunities to become a land owner. For many years the wages of the negro in the South have been at least double the wages paid in Japan to the farm laborers, but the negro has lived from hand to mouth, and the ease with which he can live on "hoe cake" has worked against his progress.

On the other hand, as it was said in this journal recently, the white man of the South has, as a rule, utterly failed to take advantage of his opportunities, and educate the negro into being an intelligent laborer. There is abundant excuse for his failure, which need not be now considered.

Any attempt to bring negro laborers into this Territory would be an exceedingly dangerous movement, unless it was done, so as to exclude the thriftless, and the grossly ignorant who would soon become a veritable curse to the community.

A movement, however, to bring in to the Territory the better class of negroes, by the most careful selection of them, in those parts of the country where they have shown themselves to be good laborers, could supply, perhaps, a considerable part of the labor needed in the Territory. An immigration of this kind requires time, patience, and the best executive ability. Only the undesirable negroes would offer to immigrate at once. Those who have acquired homes and land, even though of little value, would hesitate to move, unless they were convinced by men in whom they have confidence, that they could really better their condition by such immigration.

On the other hand, if there were such immigration, the planters would have to modify their methods of using such labor. Negro laborers, who are well cared for, and well treated, will do excellent work. But when they are abused, they are quite like the white men, for they sulk and shirk their work. They are good natured and are easily led, but at the same time are human and are now citizens of the United States and the most ignorant of them feel that citizenship entitles them to some consideration.

the trees out of this seed have not yet grown up or ripened their fruit. Whether other racial trees will grow in their shadows has not been discovered.

## "HERMOPHRODITIC," ETC.

There is one journal in this town, which represents the opposition to the present local administration, but it is not easy to discover who make up the Opposition. This journal claimed, last year, to be the organ of Mr. Sewall, and as he did not deny the claim, it has been assumed, since that time, that it generally represented his views. How many others of what Stockton would call the "Associated Kickers" have also taken a solemn oath to oppose, it is quite difficult to find out.

A petition was once sent from a small town in Kentucky to the President, asking for the appointment of a certain man to the office of postmaster; it was declared to be "the voice of the people." When a citizen of the town hearing of this confident statement, asked the author of it, "Who are the voice of the people?" the author of it, who kept a corner grocery, replied: "Me and Bob Jones, and Bob's old nigger Sam is the voice of the people, and you needn't be so darned particular about it either." How far the Opposition here, which also claims through this journal to represent, "the voice of the people," exceeds in political strength, "Me and Bob, and Bob's old nigger Sam," is not very evident.

The local government, the appointees of President McKinley, and always subject to instant removal, have appointed an unofficial delegate to Washington, with the approval of the President, but this journal of the Opposition has sunk its hook down into the deep sea of complex verbiage, and fished up an extraordinary phrase, unknown to the English language, which it applies to this delegate. In these words: "A hermaphrodite haphazard hatched up for the occasion to serve the ends of officials, etc."

This is an awful charge to make against President McKinley's appointees. No one knows exactly what it means, not even the author of it, but it is a good sample of Mrs. Malaprop's picturesque conversation, and quite equal to the frenzied talk of an old darky preacher when he is at his best.

Is it possible that President McKinley will keep these officials in office for a moment, when he learns, that they have sent a "hermaphrodite haphazard" as a delegate to Washington? All true Americans should wave the Flag at once, and march in a serried column to the office of the Special Diplomatic Agent and demand of him, a solemn protest, against this gross outrage on American institutions. How can the Palladium of our liberties be protected, if such a creature is recognized by the President with knowledge of his unnatural composition?

It is a critical moment. Annexation has taken place, the Flag is above us, the people are swinging into line. But at the moment of Territorial ecstasy, the local government launches at Washington, a "hermaphrodite haphazard," unprovided for, and unmentioned, in the Constitution or Annexation act.

There should be quick action. Let the Opposition go in a body at once to the coast, charter a special train to Washington, and in a solid phalanx march up Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House, led by a silken banner, on which are inscribed in letters of gold, "No Hermaphrodite Haphazard for Hawaii."

It is sweet to die for one's country, but how vastly sweeter to live for it, and prevent the awful catastrophe of a live "Hermaphrodite Haphazard" representing Hawaii in Washington.

It goes without saying that this delegation would gladly accept payment of its expenses, out of the Consular and Diplomatic appropriations, if the local government will assent, but with only "Me and Bob, and Bob's old nigger Sam," it will not exhaust the fund. The freight on the terror-stricken words will be the most costly item of the trip.

In a letter from "Yachtsman" in another column, he makes a strong plea for the formation of an organization to promote our yachting interests and it seems to us that his argument is a sensible one, it being generally admitted that in our semi-tropical climate, the benefits of out-of-door exercise are incalculable and there is probably no one means more easily available to the busy man and more quick in its physical returns than yachting. Such a club, if formed here, could become a member of the United States Association and there seems no good reason why we should not have occasional friendly bouts with the yacht clubs of the coast. It has been shown a number of times that the voyage between here and the coast should have no terrors for the skilled yachtsman with a seaworthy craft and we hope the day is not far distant when the crack racing craft of San Francisco and other coast cities may be seen here in competition with our home yachts.

"The War with Spain" is the title of the book of which Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is the author, and which has just been published. It is the most authentic history of the war, because Senator Lodge was a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and therefore commanded the most reliable information on the subject of Congressional action.

His relation of the events connected with proposition adopted by the Senate of recognizing the Cuban Republic, is unusually interesting, because it is now so clearly evident that if Congress had recognized the Cuban Republic, the affairs of the Island would be, today, in a hopeless muddle, and its provinces would be overrun with local insurrectionists.

The action of Congress furnished once more one of those surprises in the evolution of the Federal government, which exhibit the miscalculation of the founders of the Constitution in the operation of its checks and balances.

The Senate, especially designed to be a conservative, and more experienced body than the House, has, under the hands of the politicians, and a negligent constituency, become largely a body of rich business men, and, for some years, displayed no better statesmanship than the House.

The events connected with the action of Congress upon our relations with Spain indicate it clearly. The President, having fully informed himself about the character of the Cubans, saw only peril and confusion in any recognition of the Cuban Republic, and strenuously opposed the drift of Senators towards making such recognition. But the Senate, the Republicans being led by Senator Foraker, by a vote of 67 to 21, adopted a resolution of recognition, and sent it to the House for concurrence. The House refused to concur with it, and after several long conferences, the Senate yielded and the Cuban Republic was not recognized, and the President's policy was sustained.

This action of the House authorizes the conclusion that it contained better statesmen than the Senate, or, at least, that its aggregate wisdom was higher. But, after all, the hand of Speaker Reed was apparent in casting the action of the House. While he disliked the President, he saw that he was right in urging that the Cuban government should not be recognized, and with his usual "despotism" exercised through Representative Dingler, he defeated the action of the Republican Senate. The Mugwump instincts of Speaker Reed led him to refuse to follow the Republican leaders in the Senate, and at a critical time, do his own thinking and acting.

Nearly one year and a half has passed since the Senate tried to force on the President a recognition of the Cuban Republic. With the light of the experience gained during that period, it can now be seen how near the country became involved in scheme which would have driven out the Spaniards from Cuba, and then turned the Island over to a series of ephemeral republics, followed by revolutions, and anarchy. Had the Senate scheme prevailed, the United States could have, in the end, established law and order in Cuba, only by the liberal use and expenditure of blood and iron.

Senator Lodge does not discuss the effect of the delay of the Senate in acting upon the treaty of Paris. That delay, it is now claimed, is the cause of the war in the Philippines. But not until the war is over, and the opinions of the Filipinos under Aguinaldo can be obtained as to the effect of that delay, can the historian make a safe judgment in the matter.

## MORE HARMONY.

Another of the movements towards bringing labor and capital into harmonious relations is the issuance by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company of annual passes to engineers and conductors, who have served the company for one year or more. These passes include the wives and children of the engineers and conductors and give the right to travel over 5,000 miles of road. The aggregate number of persons who can use these passes is about 12,000. The motive for this large generosity is the desire to encourage engineers and firemen to use great care and watchfulness in the management of trains and the saving of the enormous costs of accidents. A proposition of this kind would have been ridiculed twenty years ago as a goody-goody philanthropy and a useless expense to the company. Capital stupidly gazed at underpaid men, at collisions and wrecks, which cost fortunes and were generally the result of false economy, but it was not wise enough or generous enough to see that every violation of the law of economic justice imposed its own penalty. So, through strikes and frightful collisions and expensive wrecks and infinite worry, railroad capital sees the need of harmony between capital and labor, and is now creating it, just as it is extending by the creation of old-age pension funds for the employees.

Will this there may be a hint to the sugar plantations that the warfare between labor and capital, which has yet to distress them, may be avoided by those which are approved by the rules of political economy.

## OBSERVING THE SABBATH.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics has made an inquiry into the number of people, who do labor for gain on Sunday, and it reports that 150,000 persons out of 1,075,000, labor for gain on that day. While the manufacturers do not employ laborers on Sunday the newspapers employ on that day 811 out of 1429 employed altogether. The street cars employ on Sunday 2282 persons out of 10,376 employed during the week, while the steam cars employ on that day 6718 out of a total number of 27,480 employed altogether. These figures are evidence of the fact that the people of Massachusetts, as a community, have abandoned the practice of keeping the Sabbath day holy, if it is inconvenient to do so. The practice of observing it is still carefully observed by many when it is not inconvenient or does not interfere with certain business pursuits. But every man in the state is his own Pope, and issues dispensations to himself according to his own pleasure. Of course he does not expect to be consistent, for he will issue a dispensation to himself to employ an operator on Sunday to send a telegram, or to a car driver to work himself and his mules on Sunday, but will protest against his neighbor's plowing a grain field on that day.

But Massachusetts is not upon the down grade to perdition, for if she were, it would be said but conclusive evidence that Puritan example, the Puritan schools and colleges and churches which were established in Massachusetts, were seriously defective and furnished only crumbling stones for the foundations of a godly commonwealth.

Whatever may be the force of the Commandment regarding the Sabbath, good people lapse quickly into a practical neglect of it, whenever it suits their convenience. The evolution of the Sabbath in modern days pushes the Commandment aside, for few indeed of the strictest Sabbatharians even pretend to obey the divine order not to work "thy manservant, nor thy maid servant or thy cattle" on the Holy day. As the Commandment makes no exceptions, saving as it is interpreted in the New Dispensation, men are coming to an accord in the matter of observance, and the people of the great commonwealth show this unanimity, by making the general want, or convenience of the community the rule of interpretation. That is, so long as only a few persons used the railway carriages on the Sabbath, there was a clear violation of the Commandment. When, however, a large number used them, there ceased to be any violation of the day.

While many moralists do object to what they call violations of the Sabbath, as they become part of the social and economic life of the people of Massachusetts, other moralists, of equal intelligence and virtue do not object, and they are in the majority in many communities. For the most of the moralists employ "cooks," and require them to work on the Sabbath. Prosperous people refuse to imitate the old Puritans who lived on cold victuals on Sunday, and were from a physiological point of view, the better for it. During the Moslem period cooking was in its infancy, and there was no hardship in giving to the maid servant her entire Sabbath. Our views, moulded by the anomalous situation of races here, are, one may infer from our practices, to exclude the Asiatics from the sphere of influence, designated by the promulgation of the Commandment.

## THE TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal case again sharply presents the perplexing question of the rights of man. The Boers say, "This is our country and we have the right to rule it as we please." The Uitlanders say, "You have allowed us to settle here, and the condition of manhood carries with it the right to share in the making of the laws which govern us." The Boers reply, "You British do not give men in your colonies the right to rule themselves." The British reply, "Rights without bayonets behind them are idle speculations,—good to die for, if you are fond of abstract justice, but the sword behind a right, is like the spinal column of the body, it gives it strength and position. Every man with a gun in his hand has the right to better his condition, provided he is willing to take the chance of suffering if he does not succeed. Behind the Uitlanders are many guns."

The Boers are politically between the devil and the deep sea. If they concede political rights to the Uitlanders, they will soon cease to be a power in this Transvaal. If they refuse to concede these rights, then the British will shoot them down and seize these rights. Both the Boers and the British are civilized and even Christian people.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

Permanently Cures Scrofula.

which is one of the worst afflictions of the human race, and comes from impure blood.

Salt Rheum,

a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

Pimples,

which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face defy anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Arbitration should be invoked to settle the dispute, but both parties naturally hesitate to leave to arbitration a perplexing moral question of this kind. Besides Great Britain treats it as a domestic and not a foreign affair. If there is war, it will prove the gross stupidity of the Boers. Great as their military advantages are, in the field, they will in the end be crushed by the British, who will find the Uitlanders rising in insurrection the moment they see the British forces in front of them.

## THE DEWEY RECEPTION.

Of course those who hesitate to encourage such exhibitions of national good will, as the grand reception to Admiral Dewey in New York, are in a minority. Their hesitation is vociferously declared by the professional flag wavers as an act of disloyalty to the country. If Admiral Dewey was asked to designate the character of his own reception, he would say, "Let me anchor my ship and quietly go home," and in saying so he would in this sense be disloyal also. But he yields to the popular feeling, which seems to be as intense among the people of this great Christian nation in crowing about the victory over a lot of miserable, half-armed, ill-supplied, badly manned Spanish ships, as the Roman people, two thousand years ago, crowed over the victories of their legions, and crowned with laurels the brows of generals who reduced the men, women and children of nations into slavery, but called it giving them the blessings of Roman civilization.

A young girl asked General Sherman one day about his part in the Civil war, which he had called "hell," and he told her that while he had tried to do his duty, he could never reflect with any pleasure upon the part he had taken in destroying human life, and causing misery to women and children. One of the bravest of the Major-Generals at Gettysburgh, said in the presence of the writer, that the gloating over victories seemed to him to exhibit the latent savagery in man, and his irresistible desire, like a savage, to yell over his defeated foe. And when he was presented with a magnificent sword for his bravery, he said to a friend: "If Christ were living here I don't believe he would have chipped a cent into the hat, for the purpose of buying me a sword."

We know that our soldiers and sailors are brave, and do their duty, with the prospect before them of receiving the same rewards that every citizen receives, who does the duty he agreed to do. These men are brave and true, because it is their habit to be so. They do not work for receptions and spectacular effects.

When Mr. Damrosch leads his choir of 2500 children in a song of praise over the victory at Manila, are not these children left to wonder why the great moral heroes of the world are left uncrowned and die without "receptions" and awards, and parchments in blue and gold?

But, after all, these apparent inconsistencies are only phases of the evolution, and the coming generations will not be so given up to paint and feathers when a public servant, in the painful discharge of his duty, kills and mangles a lot of human beings. The Americans will, in due time, cease to imitate the old Romans.

## AMERICA AND THE SPANISH GIRLS.

The appeal for aid in the establishment of the International Institute for girls in Spain, appears in another column. It is certainly a remarkable event in the history of Spain, that through American teachers, two Spanish girls were enabled to prepare for, and pass the examination required by the University of Madrid. It is also a remarkable event in the history of Spanish women, and it is the entering wedge of the higher civilization in Spain. The inhabitants of the land, which the renowned Columbus discovered, now hand back to Spain the best gift which American civilization can present, a liberal scheme for the education of Spanish women. The movement is as sudden and startling as the descent on Cuba and the Philippines. Peace hath her victories as well as war.

What the meaning of the words "hermaphrodite haphazard," applied by the Bulletin to General Hartwell, is, has not yet been explained. It would be easier to get wool off the back of a hydraulic ram than to fetch out of that journal any rational definition. Why did it not imitate O'Connell and call General Hartwell a "parallel-gram?" The Opposition would have been in ecstasy at the wit, and General Hartwell would, of course, be done up.

"Has the Government organ anything outside that powerful word 'Bcofum' to offer?" asks the Bulletin of Saturday. Yes; it offers you the dictionary.

## HONOR.

If Dreyfus is pardoned, the case will stand in this way:

Dreyfus court martial—"We find Dreyfus guilty in order to save the honor of the army."

The French Government—"We pardon Dreyfus in order to save the honor of the nation."

The civilized world—"Is such honor worth saving?"

## A COURT DECISION

(Continued from Page 1.)

stances of the case, and is very greatly strengthened by the course of conduct of the respondents in failing to make, for a period of about twenty years next ensuing, any claim or suggestion that they or either of them had any beneficial interest remaining in the property. Adequate compensation, as I believe from the evidence, was given Mrs. Laukae for the entire and absolute relinquishment by her of all her interest, as beneficiary or otherwise, in the property named in the release of December 6, 1878.

The facts cited and arguments advanced in his brief by counsel for respondents have been carefully weighed and considered. I believe, upon all the evidence, however, and find, that it was the intention and understanding of the parties at the time that the respondents were releasing all of their interest, whether beneficial or equitable or otherwise, in the premises situate at the corner of Nuuanu and Hotel streets, R. P. 1118, L. C. A. 48, to Kahanamakui, and in apportion 5 of R. P. 3570 L. C. A. 1099 to Wahinekapu, to A. J. Cartwright upon the trusts named in the deed from Uwinl other than those therein expressed in favor of Mrs. Laukae. In my opinion, the deed in question should be reformed so as to correctly express and carry out this intention and understanding.

The land at Kamanuwal, on Nuuanu street, above Beretania, referred to in the bill of complaint, was expressly and purposely omitted from the operation of the agreement of November 23, 1878, and of the release of December 6, 1878, the parties desiring at the time to leave open for future determination the question of their rights in said property. This was conceded at the hearing by counsel for the complainants. The prayer of the complaint, so far as it seeks reformation of the deed with reference to this piece of property, is denied.

The question of whether or not Mrs. Laukae is now entitled as beneficiary under Uwinl's deed or otherwise to a share of the income from the personal property transferred to the trustees under and by that deed and to compel the trustee to account for the same, is not now passed upon, but is specifically left open to be contested hereafter in such proper proceedings as have been or may be instituted for the purpose. The bill in this case does not appear to have been framed with the purpose of seeking relief in this respect nor was the matter treated by counsel at the hearing as being in issue; nor does the present state of the evidence justify a consideration of the subject.

A decree in accordance with the foregoing views will be signed on presentation.

## THE MORGAN CITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—A cablegram came to Colonel Long, depot quartermaster, yesterday from Nagasaki relative to the stranded transport Morgan City, dated September 15th. It is as follows:

"Ship lies well sheltered. Her bow is out of water, her stern submerged. Divers have been down and report forefoot damaged. She can be raised."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The War Department has abandoned the steamship Morgan City to her owners. She lies in the inland sea below Nagasaki and wreckers have been engaged in the attempt to float her.

## PRESIDENT ANDRADE IN THE FIELD.

CARACAS, Sept. 14.—President Andrade left today for Valencia to take command of the troops in the field against the revolutionists.

Closing stock quotations of the afternoon of the 16th in San Francisco were: Makaweli 50½; Pauhan 38½; Hawaiian Commercial 96½; Oceanic Steamship Co. 89½; Hana 13½; Hutchinson 31½; Kilauea 30½; Omo 30½.



## GERMANS IN TEXAS

That Southern Climate  
Has Not Hurt Them.

What They Have Done To the State  
Since the Year 1845—Great  
Convention to be Held.

Few people even in the United States are aware of the fact that there is large section of Texas in which German immigrants settled in the forties, and in spite of the general belief in the South that they could not work in the southern climate, have become the most successful agriculturists of the South. This large German population will hold on October 4 a general convention advancing the interests of the German people.

As an aid to the practical side of this German-Texas congress, it has been decided to rescue and preserve the story of German history in Texas. In this topic the congress will find a rich field for its labors, for the stirring epoch of German history-making in Texas did not end with the establishment of the early towns of Fredericksburg, Sisterdale, and New Braunfels by the pioneer band of restless German spirits who came to this country with Prince Solms Braunsfels in 1845.

The German in Texas had a subsequent history, equally stirring as that of the venturesome vanguard that crossed the sea in 1845, or those who fled after the revolutionary period of 1848. The Germans have been making history ever since, or rather, have been moulding character, which, after all, directs the destiny of a state's history. Beginning in the forties, they pushed northward the lines of civilization, redeeming from the savage all of the highland country known as the Texas Alps, the heart of which is the German burg Comfort, and the westernmost boundary the hills of Fredericksburg.

For ten or fifteen years following they were the best Indian fighters of the state. Fearless, hardy, and splendid marksmen, they were the best element in the early Texas Rangers. In this English-speaking country, this fact has been overlooked, but an inspection of the records shows that there were entire German companies of Indian fighters and Germans in every company. During this period they were the teamsters, the "common carriers" of the new estate. Theirs were the long wagon trains that carried the freight from the then important seaport of Indianola as far inland as San Antonio, and from thence westward to Mexico, and into the mountains to the German communities that had been built up in the highlands.

It is characteristic of the two nations: The Americans were the owners of the fast stage-coach lines. The drivers were Americans, with here and there a German at the lines as if by the merest accident. Theirs was the swift pace. The Germans were the owners of the vast lines of mule freight trains. The drivers were Germans. Theirs was the steady, solid work. It was work that required accuracy and solidity, and no people were better adapted for this hazardous task than the German pioneers of those days.

By the time that the civil war broke out the German population of Texas was considerable, and its moral influence and weight of numbers showed itself to a marked degree in the brilliant campaign of Gen. Sam Houston, that almost wrested Texas from the secession movement.

The Germans, though largely agricultural in pursuit, detested slavery, and with few exceptions disdained to hold black human chattels. The proposition was incompatible with their sense of justice and liberty, and thus when Gen. Sam Houston made his exciting canvass for Governor on an understanding programme of union and human freedom, the German vote was on his side.

In the war that followed the German soldiers in the Confederate ranks were conscripts, and the Texas volunteers in the Union army were largely Germans, who made their way to New York through the seaports of Mexico. In the succeeding peace Germans have wrought another remarkable change in Texas. Thirsty and hard-working, they have proven excellent agriculturists, while their generally good primary education, together with a certain trait of refinement, have made them by far the most desirable class of immigrants. They have always been welcomed, and thus in a period of less than two decades they have transformed the great plains for a hundred miles from the coast inland from stock pastures into agricultural fields. They are steadily encroaching on the stock industry of the state, and the almost pathetic tone in which the "aggression of the man with the hoe" is discussed at the annual stockman's conventions is an unwilling tribute to the history-making of the German immigrants in Texas today.

This positive commercial evolution

does not appear at once to be a great epoch in the history of a state, because it is gradual and peaceful, yet it shapes its destiny in that it gives new conditions and new ambitions. Peaceful as it is, it is the most important epoch in the history of Texas statehood, and the Anglo-Saxon civilization, and to the Germans largely belongs the credit.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

## CARRIED A COFFIN.

REDDING, Sept. 15.—A sad and peculiar bridal party left Redding Wednesday afternoon. The principals were Charles Tupper and the young woman to whom he had been united in marriage the afternoon previous. On the following day, while preparing to start on the 50-mile drive to their home, they received the sad intelligence that Richard Riley, the grandfather of the bride, had committed suicide by hanging. So, loading a coffin in their wagon, the saddened bridal party started for home.

## BIG LOSS OF LIFE

By Floods in Austria and  
Germany

Fifteen Persons Perish by Being  
Carried Down on Bridges Wrecked  
by Turbulent Rivers.

MUNICH, Sept. 14.—The new Prince Regent bridge here collapsed this afternoon, in consequence of a rise of the River Isar, which is still at flood level. There were no casualties.

SALZBURG (Austria), Sept. 14.—Part of this city and places in the vicinity have been flooded. Troops have been called out to render assistance. The water is now subsiding slowly.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The floods are causing widespread damage in Southern Germany and Austria. The northern part of Zwickau is inundated. Owing to the undermining of the railway bridge over the Isar, between Muehlhof and Rohrbach, a train fell into the river and five persons were killed. All the tributaries of the Danube are flooded. A bridge over the Swara, at Payerbach, collapsed, and ten persons were carried away.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The "Standard" publishes the following dispatch from Vienna: The floods in Austria are most serious. No doubt not a tenth part of the damage done is yet officially reported. Nothing definite is known as to what has happened at Ischia, which is entirely cut off, all railway, telegraph and telephone communication having ceased. Many towns have been flooded. It is rumored here tonight that the water works of Vienna at Semmering Pass are in danger.

## WAR TALK IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Speculation regarding the events that would immediately precede and follow hostilities with the Transvaal continues to occupy public attention. It appears that no declaration of war is necessary. The process, according to good authority, would be a proclamation by the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, stating that the convention of London is annulled and that Queen Victoria has resumed the government of the country known as the South African Republic. The general commanding the British expeditionary forces would then be instructed to occupy the Transvaal and hold it until a fresh government is established. When the country is pacified, a commission, doubtless representing all classes of the inhabitants of the Transvaal, would be appointed to draft a new constitution.

That all this is easier said than done is quite palpable, even to the most enthusiastic Englishmen. Estimates of the strength of the Boers widely diverge. Mr. John Morley referred to them as able to put an army of 50,000 men in the field, while the War Office officials seem to think that 25,000 is all they could muster.

As a matter of fact, their strength entirely depends upon the assistance they receive from the Orange Free State and the natives, which is impossible to gauge. The present atmosphere of war has enormously stimulated army recruiting. Crowds of young men surround the offices and daily large batches take the Queen's shilling.

## ANXIOUS TO FIGHT.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 16.—Further telegrams from Pretoria today confirm the forecast of the reply of the Transvaal to Great Britain, which does not accept the demands of the British Government as a whole. Great excitement prevails at Pretoria over the consequences which may ensue. The young Boers are asking to be led into the field immediately. It is impossible to predict what will be the situation after the delivery of the reply in London. The feeling here is that it will be impossible for the imperial Government, and undignified upon its part, to again enter upon an interchange of arguments. The Royal Munster regiment has arrived here.

## THE BELGIAN KING

With Eight Hundred Men  
for Manila.

Has Remaining Seven Companies of Thirty-fourth Regiment on Board—Joe Wheeler's Son an Officer.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The United States army transport Belgian King, from San Francisco with troops for Manila, docked at Oceanic wharf at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. She brings seven companies of the Thirty-fourth Regiment United States Volunteers and thirty recruits for the regular army in the Philippines.

The other five companies of the Thirty-fourth Regiment with the headquarters and band were on the transport Columbia, which passed through here last week.

Companies A, B, C, D, I, K and M, making a total of 745 men, are on the Belgian King and the following officers: Lieut. Col. Howze, U.S.V., commanding; Lieuts. Barnes and Shaw, adjutants; Majors W. A. Shunk and Joe Wheeler, Jr.; Captains Carr, Calverly, Sullivan, Rice, Lieuts. Green, Gibson, Newton, Dietrick, Matson, Montgomery, Dorrington, Lyles, Dunn, McAllister, Rittenhouse, Corliss, Hirst and Peterson; Lieut. Day, commissary; Capt. Green, quartermaster; Lieut. Coleman, quartermaster of ship; Major Shellenberger, U.S.V., surgeon; Lieut. Bell, U.S.V., assistant surgeon.

The Belgian King sailed from San Francisco September 16 at 5:30 p. m., and, if coming is completed, will leave for Manila at 10 o'clock this morning. She will take 300 tons of coal.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment was recruited in Denver. Many of its officers are Cuban campaigners. Lieut. Col. House received promotion for gallantry in action off Santiago. Lieut. Day was with Roosevelt's Rough Riders at San Juan and was wounded severely. One of the officers on board the Belgian King is Major Joseph Wheeler, son of the famous "Fighting Joe."

The men were ashore yesterday in white cotton duck suits, clean and good-looking, and are reported to be quite a model lot by the ship's officers on board. They were at the Presidio some two weeks before their departure from San Francisco.

## HAWAIIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 25, 1899.

Bid—Ewa, \$29.50; Hawaiian Sugar Co., \$22; Honolulu, \$162.50; Kihel, paid up, \$39.50; Kona, assessable, \$30; McBryde, \$37.50; Oahu, paid up, \$185; Olua, assessable, 27½; Olua, \$14; Pioneer, \$246; Wailua, paid up, \$145; Hawaiian Govt. 6 per cent bonds, \$102.25; Govt. 5 per cent bonds, \$100; Postal Savings 4½ per cent, \$95; Oahu R. & L. Co., \$160.

Asked—Am. Sugar, assessable, \$90; Am. Sugar, paid up, \$135; Ewa, \$31; Hawaiian Com. & Sugar Co., \$100; Hawaiian Sugar Co., \$225; Honolulu, \$165; Honolulu, \$34; Kahuku, \$170; Kihel, paid up, \$40; Kipahulu, \$120; Koloa, \$225; Kona, \$40; Maunaloa, \$20; McBryde, assessable, \$3.90; McBryde, paid up, \$19; Nahaia, \$1; Oahu, assessable, \$140; Oahu, paid up, \$200; Oolaka, \$21; Olua, assessable, 35; Olua, paid up, \$15; Olualu, \$170; Pacific, \$305; Pioneer, \$255; Wailua, assessable, \$185; Wailua, \$125; Hawaiian Electric, \$200; Hon. R. T. & L. Co., \$30; Kona Kau T. & T. Co., \$32; Oahu R. & L. Co., \$160; Hon. Brew. & Malt Co., \$8; Session Sales—Twenty-five Kihel, \$5.25.

Outside Sales Reported—Ten Kahuku, \$160; 145 Ewa, \$30; 100 Kihel, \$5.

## CAPTAIN LEARY AT GUAM.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Captain Leary, the Governor-General of the Island of Guam, has reported his arrival at his post on the steamer Yosemite, under date of August 7th. The collier Brutus and the surveying ship Nero have arrived at the same island, August 13th and September 7th respectively.

## PLAGUE IN SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 14.—In the Cape House of Assembly today the Premier, W. P. Schreiner, admitted that there had been 42 deaths from bubonic plague at Magde, near Lorenzo Marques, Delagoa bay. He said that every person attacked had succumbed to the disease.

## PACIFIC CABLE BOARD.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Colonial Office is in receipt of cablegrams announcing that arrangements are being made for the immediate appointment of Australia's representatives on the London executive board of the Pacific Cable Company.

## A CALIFORNIA PIONEER DEAD

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Elisha H. West, a California pioneer and a prominent free thinker, died last night, aged 85. He went to San Francisco in 1845 and was interested in mining. He returned to New York in 1859.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

What does  
it do?

It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended. It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness. It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

It prevails and  
it cures baldness.

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remaining in the hair bulbs. It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment, as will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color of youth takes its place.

PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.  
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

No change in sugar quotations. Dr. J. Wight and wife of Kohala are in the city.

E. B. Barthrop has resigned his position with the Hollister Drug Co.

Senator A. Hocking, manager of the Nahuiku plantation, came over from Maui last night.

General Hartwell will be accompanied on his trip to the Mainland by his two daughters.

A new line of chiffoniers, china closets and bookcases at J. Hopp & Co.'s. See advertisement.

J. S. Canario will erect a 2-story building on the corner of Church and Front streets, Hilo.

Norman Gedge has been accepting congratulations this week on the advent of a daughter.

The Hilo hospital now uses economical candles instead of the more luxurious electric light.

Light wine and beer licenses have been granted to W. A. McKay of Kukuhaele and John De Mello of South Kona.

Most of the Hilo lawyers who have been attending the present term of the Supreme Court will get away on the Kinau.

Now that Dr. Herbert has returned, Dr. Humphris will take a vacation of a month, which he will spend in British Columbia.

H. St. Goar and wife, J. W. Raas and R. F. Dillingham got away on the Mauna Loa yesterday for Kihel and Olua plantations.

B. F. Dillingham, Mark Robinson, A. J. Campbell, H. St. Goar and wife and others are booked to leave on the Kinau for Olua and Puna.

It is understood there will be some developments in the matter of selling delinquent Kamalo stock before the sale actually commences.

The stable of the Dowsett residence at Palama was burned down about noon yesterday. The firemen prevented damage to adjoining property.

George H. Rutman was released from jail yesterday afternoon, President Dole having signed the pardon granted him by the Council of State.

Lucas Brothers have the contract for moving the big Peacock house at Waiiki to another portion of the same lot, to make room for the Moana Hotel.

E. C. Macfarlane has been granted a retail spirit license for the Waiiki annex to the Hawaiian Hotel on the same terms that were exacted in the Moana Hotel license.

A new carriage firm will occupy the two storerooms and a large rear warehouse of the Day building now being erected next to the Fire Department building on Beretania street.

The Coyne-Mehrtzen Furniture Co. has been compelled to augment their staff of upholsterers on account of the large quantity of work piling up. They are now in a position to turn out work cheaper and in less time than ever.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.  
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.  
AND  
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA. FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

|                |          |                |          |
|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| RIO DE JANEIRO | SEPT. 24 | AMERICA MARU   | SEPT. 13 |
| COPTIC         | OCT. 6   | CITY OF PEKING | SEPT. 23 |
| AMERICA MARU   | OCT. 13  | GABRIEL        | OCT. 7   |
| CITY OF PEKING | OCT. 21  | HONGKONG MARU  | OCT. 14  |
| GABRIEL        | OCT. 28  | CHINA          | OCT. 24  |
| HONGKONG MARU  | NOV. 8   | DORIC          | OCT. 31  |
|                |          | NIPPON MARU    | NOV. 16  |
|                |          | RIO DE JANEIRO | NOV. 17  |

For general information apply to  
H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd.

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD  
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every  
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches  
convinces us, that price considered  
The Elgin is the most satisfactory of  
American Watches.

Cased in...  
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED  
AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them  
at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.  
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in  
time keeping and lasting qualities,  
and that is why we are right in pushing  
the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN  
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company  
—LIMITED—

TIME TABLE  
S. S. KINAU,

FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF  
STEAMER KINAU.

Commencing on or about October  
2nd, next, the steamer Kinau will  
sail for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa  
Bay, Kihel, Makena, Kawaihae, Ma-  
hukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo, as fol-  
lows:

Leaving Honolulu at 1 p. m. on Mon-  
days, Fridays and Wednesdays, arriving  
at Hilo the following afternoon.

Leaving Hilo at 2 p. m. on Wednes-  
days, Mondays and Fridays, arriving  
at Honolulu the following evening.

Freight will be received at Honolulu  
at the Kinau wharf on the day previous  
to sailing and on sailing days up to  
12 m. for Makena, Kawaihae, Hilo,  
Papaikou, Pepeekeo and Honouliuli.

Freights for Lahaina, Kihel and Ma-  
hukona and from Kawaihae and Ma-  
hukona will be taken by the steamer Ki-  
nauea Hou, sailing from Honolulu on  
Mondays at 5 p. m. The Kinau will  
not take freight for ports other than  
those indicated above.

S. S. CLAUDINE,  
CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday  
at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahu-  
lu, Nahaia, Hana, Hamoa and Kipa-  
hulu, Maui. Returning, touches at  
above named ports, arriving at Hono-  
lulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nua, Kaupo, once each  
month.

S. S. LEHUA,  
BENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai,  
Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaeha, Lahaina,  
Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, ar-  
rives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to  
make changes in the time of depart-  
ure and arrival of its steamers WITH-  
OUT NOTICE, and it will not be re-  
sponsible for any consequences arising  
therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings  
to receive their freight; this Company  
will not hold itself responsible for  
freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's  
risk.

This Company will not be responsible  
for Money or Valuables of passengers  
unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase  
tickets before embarking. Those fail-  
ing to do so will be subject to an ad-  
ditional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for  
loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in the  
delivery of baggage or personal effects  
of the passenger beyond the amount of  
\$100.00, unless the value of the same  
be declared, at or before the issue of  
the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

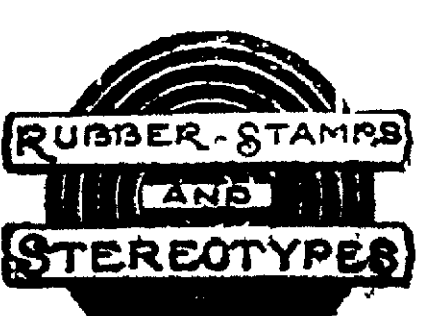
All employees of the Company are  
forbidden to receive freight without de-  
livering a shipping receipt therefor in  
the form prescribed by the Company  
and which may be seen by shippers on  
application to the purser of the  
Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is  
shipped without such receipt, it will  
be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President,

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,  
Port Supt.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Daily Advertiser.



## A NARROW ESCAPE

**Bark-Colusa Goes on the Reef in Kahului Harbor.**

**SAVED BY THE KINAU AND MAUI**

**After Being Hard and Fast for Eighteen Hours—Vessel Escapes With Slight Injury.**

(From Monday's Daily.)

The bark Colusa with a general cargo, sixteen days out from San Francisco for Kahului, went on the reef just outside that harbor on last Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock. The vessel struck about a mile to the windward of the harbor, in a remarkably smooth sea and with a rising tide. Pilot Bob English was engaged in taking out the John Smith and the Colusa's captain was evidently in too much of a hurry to wait for him to get back. In trying to make port he sailed too close to the shore and the Colusa grounded on a narrow reef on both sides of which there was deep water. The center of the vessel struck hard and fast on the reef, the bow and stern being both clear and in comparatively deep water.

The steamer Maui, which was at anchor in Kahului harbor, at once went to the assistance of the stranded vessel and within an hour after had a hawser fast. This broke with the strain of the first hard pull, but was soon replaced with others. For sixteen hours the Maui had her lines on the Colusa and kept up a strong steady pull but the stranded vessel could not be moved.

In the meantime the telephone had been set to work and the steamer Kinanau was reached with a message just as she was leaving Kihel. She went at once to Kahului, arriving there at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. By 5 o'clock she had her strongest hawser made fast, but the united efforts of both steamers could not get the Colusa off her perilous position.

Among those interested in the vessel who received notification of her predicament by telephone were J. P. Cooke and W. J. Lowrie. When it is stated that the Colusa had the first installment of the big waterpipe for the new Spreckelsville pumping system, as well as a big lot of pumping machinery for the same, two big rollers and lot of other material for Pala plantation, it can readily be seen where their interest came in. The loss of the iron pipe for Spreckelsville alone would have amounted to a delay of eight months in duplicating it and set the plantation back a year. When these two gentlemen reached the scene of the wreck they found that Captain Ewart had concluded to throw everything overboard in the hope of lightening the vessel. They went on board and objected most strenuously and in the language of the Advertiser's informant they "camped with the captain" until he coincided with their plans. A large gang of natives were put to work at once and in six hours the entire deck load of redwood railroad ties and such light material was thrown overboard and floated safely to shore. The two lighters in port were brought alongside and rapidly loaded with the iron piping, worth \$75 a length, and other machinery, as fast as it could be got out of the hold, the Kinanau and the Maui in the meantime not relaxing their efforts to pull the vessel off.

At 3 o'clock on Sunday morning the Colusa gave signs of moving from her bed of coral, the two steamers strained at their hawsers to their very utmost and suddenly the Colusa slid into deep water, as far as known, at this time comparatively uninjured, though probably somewhat strained. As soon as it was ascertained that she was not leaking the Kinanau left and the Maui towed her into the harbor at daylight.

The first news of the Colusa's disaster to reach here came by the Claudine early yesterday morning. The United States tug Itasca was dispatched to Lahaina at 9 o'clock, but came back to port after meeting the Kinanau and learning from her that the Colusa was out of danger.

As far as could be learned last night the Colusa sustained little damage. Her pumps were sounded after she had been towed into the harbor and only an inch and a half of water found. A portion of her false keel has been broken off, but otherwise she appeared to be all right.

The general impression among seafaring men on the waterfront last night was that the Colusa had had a narrow squeak, and that she owes her salvation entirely to the fact that two steamers happened to be near enough to render immediate assistance. The question of salvage of course has yet to be decided, but in this matter our island steamship companies have been proverbially liberal and have never

exacted the pound of flesh to which they have been entitled. The salvage will probably be settled by arbitration or private agreement.

Two lengths of waterpipe were lost overboard in the hurry of getting them on the lighters, but these may be recovered by divers later. They were worth \$150.

### CHAMBERS HAS RESIGNED.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 12.—A special to the Commercial-Appeal from Washington says: Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa has handed his resignation to the President, to take effect as soon as the Powers can agree upon his successor. The President has told the Alabamian that he would provide for him in this country and would give him a Government position commensurate with his talents and abilities.

## A GREAT PROBLEM

**For the American People to Face.**

**What is to be the Future of the Negro Population? Canadian Opinion of the Race.**

The greatest problem that the American people have to face is the future of the negro population. Canadians get but a faint idea of the conditions prevailing in the South from the telegraphic reports of lynchings. The newspapers of the South and those of cities in states bordering on the South contain accounts of many brutal crimes of negroes followed by swift punishment by mobs of white men that are never telegraphed to the Canadian papers. In many cases the crimes of the negroes are too horrible for description, but, on the other hand, they are often lynched for trivial offences, and sometimes an innocent negro suffers instead of a guilty one, on account of a white mob's haste to find some one to punish for a crime that shocks the community.

The fact is that some of the negroes of the South are not far removed from savagery. There are many races of negroes in Africa, some of them far superior in intelligence and civilization to others. The slaves of the Southern states were not all from one tribe. Some of them belonged to the most savage races of Africa, while others were of a very high type. Most of the negroes seen in Canada are of the better class. There is almost, if not quite, as wide a difference between the whites of the South as there is between the negroes. Many of the white families of the South are highly educated, intelligent and refined, but there is a large class of illiterate whites, who are not very much above the negroes in the scale of civilization. Some of the leaders of the colored people strongly favor wholesale emigration to Africa, and they are asking congress to vote one hundred million dollars to promote emigration. They propose that a steamship line should be established between the United States and Liberia, to take negroes to the Dark Continent. Attempts to encourage negro emigration to Africa have not proved very successful in the past, and it is doubtful if they will be in the future. The reports of those who have gone to Africa are not at all encouraging, and there does not seem to be any general desire on the part of the negroes to leave America.

A Cuban writer in the July number of the Contemporary Review expresses the fear that if Cuba should be annexed to the United States it would soon be inundated with an undesirable negro population. He says that already many negroes have come to the island since the close of the war. It is probable that Cuba would be considered a more attractive country than Africa by many American negroes, but it is doubtful if they could escape the ill from which they suffer by emigrating to that fertile island, whether it becomes independent, remains a dependency of the United States, or is admitted to the Union as a state.

The sad condition of affairs in the South should be a lesson to the nations. It shows that no nation can do wrong without eventually suffering for it. The sins of the fathers are visited upon the children, and the Americans of the present generation are but reaping the consequences of the actions of their ancestors, who, while talking of liberty, enslaved thousands of their fellow creatures.—Montreal Star.

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and unless the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

Read the Daily Advertiser.

## ST. LOUIS COLLEGE

**Large Audience Present at the Benefit Entertainment.**

**EXCELLENT PROGRAM RENDERED**

**Jim Post's Sketch Brings Down the House—Many Numbers of the Program Knocked.**

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The large hall of the St. Louis College was pretty well crowded last evening, the occasion being a benefit entertainment, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the poor. It was under the auspices of the Catholic Benevolent Union of Hawaii, which insured a successful termination.

The opening overture by the St. Louis College Orchestra showed the careful training which Brother Francis gives his pupils in music and was deservedly applauded. There are many who would like to hear the college orchestra often in public entertainments.

Father Valentin's splendid voice was heard to excellent advantage in "Tota Pulchra," but he declined the encore offered him with his characteristic modesty.

One of the gems of the evening was Mr. Leon Strauss' rendition of the forest scene in "As You Like It," in which the young elocutionist did full justice to the words of the immortal bard. He also declined an encore.

The farce entitled "The Book Agent," in which the principal parts were taken by Messrs. A. Rosa, J. P. Rego and M. G. Branco, was very amusing and evidently pleased the audience, judging from the frequent applause elicited.

The piano duets of S. Kaulukou and Brother Francis were excellently well rendered and loudly encored. Mr. Kaulukou is an artist and the selections given gave him full scope to display his natural talents. The Hawaiian songs, "Kaala" and "Punaluu," by Mrs. N. Alapai, were loudly applauded.

Jim Post's appearance brought him a regular ovation. Three times he had to bow his acknowledgement before the audience would let him proceed. He was on the program for a "sketch." What Jim Post calls a sketch appeared to be a little of everything, a little singing, dancing, acting and mimicry, but at any rate it pleased the audience and he scored the success of the evening.

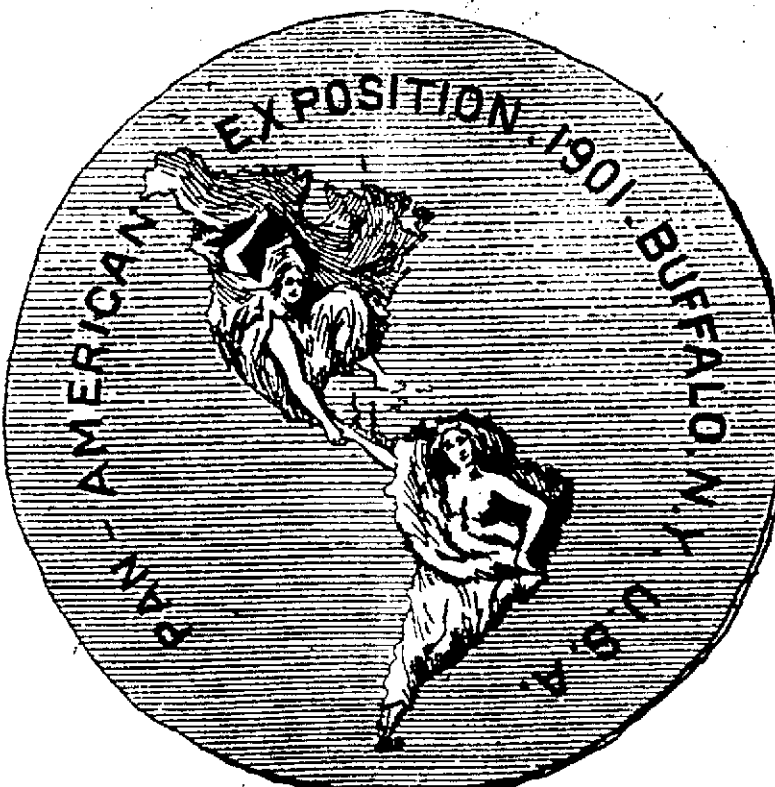
The singing of Mrs. Joy and Paiko, the mandolin playing of the Garcias, and the singing of Mr. Madden all added to the pleasure of a most successful entertainment.

Just previous to the last number Mr. Francis Berry, in a neat little address, thanked the audience for their attendance and financial assistance in the cause of charity, and the entertainment ended with the playing of a lively gallop by the college orchestra.

Messrs. Dow and Doyle of the Sixth Artillery, stationed here, volunteered their services, the former in a sand-jig and the latter in two finely rendered songs, and their efforts were highly appreciated.

There is certainly great credit due to the committees who had charge of the entertainment, and many a poor family will bless them and those who assisted in the entertainment for their efforts.

## PAN-AMERICAN EMBLEM.



The beautiful emblem adopted by the publicity committee of the Pan-American Exposition, which will be held at Buffalo during the summer months of the year 1901, was the work of Raphael Beck, a Lockport artist, whose design was by all conceded to be the most beautiful and comprehensive of the four hundred and odd drawings which were submitted.

The design tells the hopes and aspirations of the management of the coming fair as no words can, for the high and noble underlying purpose of the Pan-American Exposition is to show to the world the progress that has been made by the peoples of the Western World during the fleeting century and also to bring about closer trade and social relations between all the peoples of all the Americas.

Nothing could more beautifully express the idea of a binding together of the people of the North, Central and Southern divisions of the Western Hemisphere than Mr. Beck's picture, which shows the sweet-faced nymph of North America smiling a welcome as she looks down and extends a snowy arm across the Isthmus of Yucatan in greeting to her sweet-faced sister of the South, who, by the way, seems fully as eager to clasp the extended hand and do her share in the effort to bind together the North and South in the holy bonds of an all-American sisterhood.

efforts. The receipts at the door must have been quite large in addition to the large number of tickets sold during the past week.

### A Track Wonder.

Among the novelties on the San Jose track this month says the Mercury, will be the pacing of the guideless wonder, Silkwood, a beautiful black pacer with a record of 2:07 1/4. He has been trained until he exerts himself to the utmost without driver or pacer-maker and having neither driver, harness or boots his only accoutrements being a sureline and a light bridle. He takes his place at the post, and at a signal scores for a start. If not on his stride he returns at the tap of the bell and tries it over and over until he gets the word and at Santa Rosa recently he paced to within a quarter of a second of his record.

### SUGAR CONSUMPTION.

**What the British Isles Get Away With Annually.**

"In 1869 the English consumed on the average 42 pounds of sugar per capita annually," says a writer in the Forum. "That this is enough for either health or reasonable enjoyment is proved by the fact that few people use so much today. For example, in 1896 Italy consumed 7.19 pounds per capita; Spain, 12.67 pounds; Austria-Hungary, 16.54 pounds; Belgium, 22.8 pounds; Germany, 27.14 pounds, and France, 28.24 pounds. In the United States, where the use of sweets is said to be injuriously excessive, only 35 pounds per capita were consumed in 1869 and 61 pounds per capita in 1898. In England during 1895-97 every human being, including babies, invalids and paupers, disposed on the average of nearly 4 ounces of sugar a day, or 84.77 pounds a year. Furthermore, neither from the economic nor the sanitary standpoint do the uses to which this extra sugar ration is put seem satisfactory. One of the chief of these appears to be to encourage drinking. Though the exports of beer from England show a tendency to decline, brewing grows apace. Twenty-seven gallons a year per capita, counting women and children, are surely enough. In America, though the amount of spirits drunk is the same, 15 1/2 gallons of beer suffice, and American beer is light. Twenty-seven and one-quarter gallons were the measure for England in 1883, yet in 1897 it had swelled to 31 1/2 gallons, an expansion at the rate of about 1 per cent. a year. But, as brewing grows, the weight of sugar used in the beer grows faster. In 1883 the public put up with something less than 4 1/2 pounds of sugar to the barrel; in 1897 it demanded between 8 and 9 pounds.

### The Ship Antiope.

The ship Antiope will not be sold as reported. The balance of her cargo of about 800 tons of nitrate has been sold to the Hawaiian Fertilizing Co. As soon as this cargo is discharged the ship will proceed in ballast to Papeete, Sound to load lumber for Chili. W. W. Diamond & Co. are the local agents for this vessel.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

### PACIFIC HEIGHTS.

C. S. Deaky is evidently determined that the grass shall not grow on his new road on Pacific Heights, nor the cobwebs on his scheme to install a system of electric tramways leading to the property. By the next steamer he expects to receive valuable information, plans and specifications concerning the particular merits of two entirely different systems, and he will then decide upon the one that is best adapted to the requirements. His preference is for a cable system run by electric power, and this will most probably be adopted.

"The advantages of a cable system," he said yesterday, "are that it permits a great saving of power in this respect, the cars that are coming down the hill can be made to help pull the others up the hill. This is about the most economical system I have found. It is simply a cable system with electricity as a motive power instead of steam."

"No, it is not likely the cars will run on the road I have just finished. That is for a driveway. The cable or electric cars, whichever may be determined on, will run on a road of their own. Starting from the foot of the hill they will parallel the present road for the first half-mile, it being my intention to increase the width of the road so as to permit the building of a double car-track without interfering with the driveway. After the first half-mile the cars will leave the present road and take a much shorter route to the summit. Either electric or cable cars can use a grade twice as steep as the roadway with perfect safety."

"As the property through which the road is to run is all mine, I can use any survey or grade I see fit, and my idea is to reach Pacific Heights in the shortest possible time, having due regard, of course, to the safety of the public."

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

**We Carry Only the Best.**

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

**CALIFORNIA FEED CO.**  
TELEPHONE 121.

**GIVEN AWAY!**  
OR NEARLY SO.

**OIL!**  
**OIL!**  
**OIL!**

For a few days, I will sell the famous "Nye's" Sperm Oil at 10 Cents a bottle.

**It Will Not Gum Your Machine.**

**L. F. Prescott**  
Fort Street, near Hotel.

Dealer in Sewing Machines.

**Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.**

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New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

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**CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS** ARE WARRANTED to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes of 60, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Dispensary, Ltd., London, England.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

**Nothing So Bracing AS PURE AIR**

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

## DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

## INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

## PURE

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

## AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

Manufactured only by

**HOLLISTER DRUG CO.**

SOLE AGENTS.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne**  
Is the Original and Only Genuine Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**  
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD cited publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he referred to a report that had been sworn to. See The Times, July 14, 1894.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**  
Is a liquid medicine which renders PAIN of EVERY KIND, efforts a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**  
Is the TRUE PALMATIVE for Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**  
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1/6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,  
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## WORKING IN SPAIN

To Establish the International Institute for Girls.

LABORS OF MR. AND MRS. GULICK

Some Reasons Why the Institution Should be made Permanent—  
Letter from Mrs. Gulick.

Much interest is taken here in the establishment of the International Institute for Girls in Spain. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Gulick are the founders of the work of educating Spanish girls in Spain, since 1871. Mr. Gulick was born in these Islands, and first settled in Barcelona, Spain, but subsequently moved to San Sebastian in 1881. Their labors have been subject to constant and excessive annoyance. The Roman Catholic interests have opposed them at every step, but they have not yielded for a moment, and have determined to crown the work of their lives by establishing this institute for girls in Madrid under the shadows of the University of Spain.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS IN SPAIN.

This Institute was established in 1881 by Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick in the city of San Sebastian, Spain.

In 1882 it was incorporated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In 1887 Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer was elected president of the corporation.

The Institute has been supported by the Woman's Board of Missions, connected with the American Congregational Board of Missions, and the special gifts of friends.

Its connection with the Spanish institutions, the Institute and University of Madrid, has been supported by the corporation and not by the Mission Board.

### NORMAL CLASS.

At first the instruction in the Institute was limited to the preparation of teachers and the graduates received the diploma of the Institute. Forty of these graduates have been employed in the principal cities of Spain in schools for primary and secondary instruction with marked success. Last year they reported over 2,500 children under instruction.

### THE INSTITUTE.

In 1890 it was resolved to bring the girls into the State system of education, as there is no law against admitting girls into the provincial Institute, or the National and State Universities. The plan was, however, to prepare the girls in the San Sebastian Institute and send them up for the State examinations. This was possible owing to the fact that several college girls, graduates of Mt. Holyoke and Wellesley, had become members of the faculty. In 1890 four girls presented themselves for examination in the Institute and received in their entrance examinations the highest marks given by the Institute.

In 1891 out of 41 girls examined 33 came up to the same high standing after competitive examination.

In 1892 four of the prizes were gained by the girls of the Institute. June 30, 1894, a class of four girls, Esther Alonso, Sara Marques, Isabel Alonso and Juliana Campo, received the certificate of completed work in the State Institute of Guipuzcoa at San Sebastian, entitling them to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

It was the first time in the history of Spain that girls taught by women had obtained such recognition.

Certificates from State schools secure for the students much better places as teachers.

Besides the courses of study assigned at the State Institute, these girls had studied English, French, music and drawing, a thorough course of Bible study, and the sewing and embroidery required in the Spanish schools.

At this date 18 girls have received the degree of B.A. from the State Institute.

### THE UNIVERSITY.

The great event of the year 1895 was the matriculation of two girls, Esther Alonso and Juliana Campo, in the University of Madrid. The professors showed great interest in the plan, and at the end of the year, after careful examination, the girls were awarded the highest mark that the university gives, in all the studies presented. The professors of the university congratulated the girls and asked them where they had studied and who had taught them. When they replied our professors were women, they exclaimed, "¡Mujeres! (women)!" They asked many questions about the aim of this Institute for girls, the methods of study and the family life, and one said, "These and one other young lady, who has been studying at the university, are the notabilities this year." Professor Salmeron, who had said to Mrs. Gulick, "I only wish to find out whether these girls know how to think," thoughtfully and significantly referred to the fact that he had a daughter to be educated.

In 1897 these two girls received the degree Licenciado en Filosofía y Letras, which corresponds to that of M.A., thereby opening a new era in the education of girls in Spain.

Two members of the class of 1897 were matriculated in the School of Pharmacy connected with the Madrid University in the autumn of that year. For two years they have presented themselves in June and have successfully passed the examinations.

### PRESENT CONDITION.

When war was declared between the United States and Spain, for prudential reasons, the Institute was moved to Biarritz, France, an hour distant by rail from the Spanish frontier. Every

Spanish teacher, student and servant accompanied the American professors. When the academic year opened last October eleven new students joined the classes with the full approbation of their parents and friends.

It is now the plan of the faculty of the Institute to re-enter Spain as soon as the political conditions are such that it may be safely done. The plan is to go to Madrid instead of returning to San Sebastian, and thus be in a position of greater influence, as well as in the literary and geographical center of Spain.

SOME REASONS WHY THIS INSTITUTION SHOULD BE MADE PERMANENT.

1. It is the only institution of its kind in Spain.

2. Young women are prepared in this Institute to be teachers in the day schools connected with the Evangelical Missions in Spain.

3. The education given in this Institute prepares girls to take up any special branch of work, such as stenography and typewriting and teaching languages, and thus saves them from temptations incident to those who are employed in the tobacco manufactories or the other industrial establishments in such a country as Spain.

4. It is the only school that provides for the higher education of the daughters of the educated people of the country. This fact is recognized by the professors in the universities, who have expressed the wish that their own children might obtain such instruction.

5. This is the only school in Spain for the preparation of Christian workers in all the departments of Christian activity, which are found to be so necessary in our own enlightened country. The Christian Endeavor work has been planted in all the principal cities of Spain by graduates of the Institute, and Spain received the banner for the largest proportional increase in numbers at the last convention in San Francisco. Young Women's Association work has been begun in the city of Madrid. A successful kindergarten class has been established in the city of San Sebastian, and a normal kindergarten class in the International Institute.

6. The course of instruction in the Institute prepares young women for the studies of nursing and medicine. It is a great necessity in Spain that qualified women should be able to attend to their own sex. Two of the graduates of the class of 1897 were matriculated in the autumn of that year in the School of Pharmacy connected with the Madrid University.

7. With suitable buildings and an endowment, the Institute will have an increased influence in Spain in this time of need, when thinking people are longing for such regenerating influences.

8. This Institute is the only evangelical school for the daughters of foreigners resident in Spain.

FROM A LETTER WRITTEN BY MRS. ALICE GORDON GULICK.

Biarritz, France, July 2, 1899.

Miss C. Borden, Secretary of the International Institute for Girls in Spain.—Dear Miss Borden: Señor Azcarate, a member of Cortes and professor in the University of Madrid, a true man and lover of his country, welcomed Mr. Gulick and myself when we went to call upon him in Madrid. He expressed great interest in our plan to found a permanent institution for the higher education of girls in Madrid. He did not think there was any strong feeling against Americans, and he said within a short time America's position during the war would be forgotten by the people, as they blame the Spanish Government for all the difficulties. This has also been the judgment of all those with whom we have talked.

Señor Azcarate promised to find someone of confidence who would interest himself for us, and would look up available land and buildings. Mr. Gulick therefore returned to Biarritz, and Miss Hopkins and I made a rapid tour through the South, which gave us an opportunity to see the girls who had graduated in past years and who are now teaching in that part of the country. It has given us great satisfaction to see how well they are fulfilling their tasks, and to prove from facts that this Institute is an absolute necessity in Spain.

We have been urged by interested parents to have the International Institute in Cordova, Seville, Malaga, Saragossa, Barcelona, or in some other city in which they are respectively interested.

On our return to Madrid Señor Azcarate came to see us and introduced his friend, Señor Sabina a "corredor de fincas," a real estate agent.

With Señor Sabina several properties were seen and studied. Mrs. Gulick writes: The house and property which we have decided to bring before the directors as desirable from every point of view—as far as we could learn—is the estate of the Count of Carragoria, who died about two years ago. It is situated in the Barrio (ward) de Arguillas on the Calle (street) Quenara, between Calle Tator and Calle Don Martin. This was one of the best in Madrid, being a residence quarter. It is fully built up with good houses, so there is a reason to believe that there would be no trouble from factories or other undesirable buildings. Electric trams pass on Calle Ferras and Calle Princesa to the Puerta del Sol, the central square of the city. The ward Arguillas is in an elevated part of the city. Water from the canal de Lemoys (reservoir) reaches to the highest stories of the house, while on the other side of the city it does not rise naturally above the first story. The estate covers an area of 3,768 square meters, 1,072 being occupied by the building. The property is surrounded by a fine high wall. The house was erected in 1871 under the direction of the architect, Señor Ruiz de Salera, and is of solid construction and in fine condition. No expense was spared in the material used in the stonework, woodwork and doors, windows, etc. The plans will give an idea of the size of the buildings, number of rooms, etc. The basement is finished with stone floors, and all the rooms on the sides of the house could be used for cabinets, or probably classrooms. The first and second floors have numerous large rooms which can be utilized for all the purposes of the Institute. The third floor is also finished off, though under

the roof, and can be used for dormitories.

There is a low tower at each corner of the building, about twenty feet square. These are admirably suited for classrooms, or library, or astronomical work, etc. On the second floor is a small sacristy and chapel from which the altar has been removed, which would serve for our own use, for the present, at least.

There are baths and an arrangement for heating water. One section of the third story has been provided with a small kitchen, so that it could serve in case of need for a hospital. The bedrooms on the first and second floors have fireplaces, but it would be necessary for us to have some method of heating the whole house, which would be, in the end, less expensive. The house is lighted by gas. There are electric bells. The estate has a perpetual water-right which is valued at 300 gallons daily, from the Canal de Lemoys (reservoir). The first cost of the estate was over \$300,000, and today the agent estimates the actual value at \$200,476.

The present owners, the three children of the Count, have their own residences and desire to sell this estate in order to divide the property. Others besides ourselves are considering the question of buying it. The agent has mentioned a price, including the 4 per cent Government commissions, etc., a total of 170,000 Spanish dollars, or, with the present rate of exchange, \$140,000 in American money. He said there could be an arrangement for the payment of the money in installments. It is our impression if we should offer \$125,000 in American money it would be accepted. But it might be we should lose it by not closing promptly with the offer, or by not being able to come up a little, or even giving the whole price asked. We are expected to give an answer as soon as possible.

There is room in the garden if we should, in the future, wish to build a chapel or a gymnasium, or science hall.

We have never seen anything in Spain which seems to be so well adapted as it stands to the different departments and special requirements of the International Institute for Girls in Spain.

We hope the good news may soon come to us that you will be able to secure this building.

ALICE GORDON GULICK.

By CAROLINE BORDEN, Secretary.

The officers of the Institution are Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, 11 Quincy street, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Miss Caroline Borden, 382 Commonwealth avenue, Boston; treasurer, Mr. Edwin N. Baker of New York City, resident in Greenwich, Connecticut.

Miss Borden writes to a lady residing in these Islands, urging that some contribution be made from these Islands to the establishment of this Institute, which will be of such benefit to Spain.

### EVERY DAY FACTS.

Honolulu Produces Its Share—It Comes From Kawaiahao.

What makes anything a fact? Isn't it an occurrence of statement that can be proven true and correct in every particular? What constitutes conclusive evidence to the mind of a Honolulu citizen? Is it the statement of some one made in Texas or California? We think not, but when some of our own people make a statement and it is indorsed by many, there can be no question about that. Under these circumstances we call them facts, and they are every-day facts, because they are occurring every day. Don't take our word for what is said. If you are not satisfied, ask them; people don't make such assertions without good reasons.

The Rev. J. Nua of Kawaiahao informs us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 28 years of age, and as I am now 49, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subject to pains in the back. They continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained can be compared to the benefit obtained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."

It is important to get the same pills which helped Mr. Nua—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore, ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### THE MAYOR OF IMUS.

MANILA, Sept. 11.—The Mayor of Imus has disappeared, and it is supposed he has joined the rebels on the promise of receiving a generalship. He was a colonel in the insurrection of 1897.

### GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE.

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, la grippe, croup and whooping cough it is unequalled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

# BEAUTIFUL SKIN

## Cuticura SOAP

Hands and Hair Produced by

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with itching palms and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES.

Sold throughout the world. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. Send for "How to Cleanse, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of intensely interesting matter to Ladies, post free.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN—

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC. Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

## Ship Chandlery.

Do You Ever Need Any?

We have all sizes of Manila Rope up to 6½ in. Sisal Rope to 2 in. Wire Ropes to 4 in. Seizing Wire, Marlin, Spun yarn, House-line, Hambroline, Ratline, and lots of other Lines even to Cod Line and Lead Lines.

All sorts of galvanized ship and boat hardware such as Cleats, Chocks, Rowlocks, Turn-buckles, Shackles, Ringbolts, Eyebolts, Chains and Anchors, Lead for keels and Trucks for mast heads and about everything that is needed between these two points

Can Be Found At  
E. O. HALL & SON,  
—LIMITED—

Read the Advertiser.

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.  
Accumulated Funds .... £23,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.  
AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,  
General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;  
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;  
WILHELM OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE CO.;  
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.  
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Breiden Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
T. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 8,850,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,000,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 43,850,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.  
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1893, £18,959,959.  
1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000  
2—Subscribed Capital—£2,750,000  
Paid up Capital—£67,500 0 0  
3—Fire Funds—£2,785,159 7 11  
4—Life and Annuity Funds—£10,807,009 17 11  
£18,959,959 7 11  
Revenue Fire Branch—£1,530,550 6 8  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches—£1,015,292 18 3  
£2,545,842 25 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



RUBBER STAMPS AND STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, September 22.  
Stmr. Kilaua Hou, Mitchell, from Hawaii.  
Schr. Ada, Nelson, from Maunalei.  
Am. schr. Golden Gate, Madsen, from Eureka; Sept. 1: redwood lumber to Wilder & Co.

Saturday, September 23.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Ele-ele, Sept. 22: 2 pks sundries.  
Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, from Makawell, Sept. 22: 1 pkg sundries.  
Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, from Molokai.  
Stmr. Mikahala, from Ele-ele, Sept. 22: 3,110½ bags sugar, 80 bags taro, 2 horses, 16 pks sundries.  
Stmr. Claudine, Freeman, 26 hrs. from Hilo: 50 head cattle, 620 sks potatoes, 40 sks corn, 1 horse, 320 sks sand, 128 hides, 43 hogs, 325 pks sundries.  
Am. bk. McNear, Peters, from Laysan Island: 1,800 tons guano to Pacific Fertilizer Co.

Sunday, September 24.  
Br. stmr. Belgian King, Wells, 7 days 8 hrs. from San Francisco. troops for Manila.  
Haw bk. R. P. Rithet, Bender, 18 days from San Francisco: 2,000 tons of mds. to C. Brewer & Co.  
Stmr. Maui, Macdonald, 12 hrs. from Kahului: 254 sks potatoes, 50 sks corn, 195 sks taro, 112 hogs, 1 horse, 143 pks sundries.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 14 hrs. from Kapaa: 50 bags rice, 8 hogs, Lee Yuen.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Pederson, 8 hrs. from Nawiliwili: 63 bags bones, 123 bds. hides, 3 horses, 60 pks sundries.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, September 22.  
Schr. Concord, Sam Mana, Hawaii.  
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Lahaina Kona and Kau.  
Stmr. Lehu, Parker, Kanaakakal.  
Stmr. Kilaua Hou, Mitchell, Hawaii.  
Stmr. Walalea, Green, Makawell.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.  
Am. bk. Uncle John, Henningson, Eureka.

Saturday, September 23.  
Br. stmr. Victoria, Stores, San Francisco.

Sunday, September 24.  
Am. bk. Obed Baxter, Sweeney, Hilo.

Monday, September 25.  
Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, Hanamaulu.  
Stmr. Kanaui, Bruhn, Lahaina.  
Am. schr. C. S. Holmes, Johnson, Puget Sound in ballast.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.  
Schr. Luka, Kalua, Maui.  
Stmr. Lehu, Parker, Kanaakakal.  
Stmr. Helena, Bennett, Paunahau.  
Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, Kamalo.  
Br. stmr. Belgian King, Weiss, Maunalei.

ISLAND PORTS.

KAHULUI—Arrived, Sept. 23, bk. Colusa, from San Francisco. Sailed, Sept. 23, bk. John Smith, for the Coast.  
MAHAINA—Arrived, Sept. 24, 11 a. m. yacht Gladys, Hobron, from Honolulu. Sailed, Sept. 24, 12 m. yacht Gladys, Hobron, for Honolulu.  
HONOIU—Sailed, Sept. 17, schr. John G. North, Austin, for San Francisco, cargo 9,093 bags sugar, 1,106,933 lbs., value \$44,869.45, and 146 bds. hides, \$424.99; total value, \$45,294.44; Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., agents.

FOREIGN PORTS.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, Sept. 11, stmr. China, from Honolulu.  
NEWCASTLE—Sailed, Sept. 12, Br. bk. Errol, for Honolulu.  
BRISBANE—Sailed, Sept. 15, Br. stmr. Aorangi, for Honolulu.  
NAGASAKI—In port, Sept. 11, stmr. Peninsular, from Manila for San Francisco.  
SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Sept. 12, stmr. Australia, 6 days 12 hrs. 20 min. from Honolulu; Sept. 13, bk. J. C. Glade, from Honolulu; Sept. 13, bk. Santiago, from Hilo. Sailed, Sept. 14, brg. Consuelo, for Mahukona, schr. Honolulu, for Honolulu; Sept. 15, brg. Lurline, for Kahului, schr. Transit, for Honolulu. Cleared, Sept. 15, schr. H. C. Wright, for Kahului, via Kilauea.  
NEW YORK—Arrived, Sept. 12, sh S. P. Hitchcock, from Honolulu.  
PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Sept. 15, bk. Skagit, from Honolulu for Port Ludlow.  
PORT GAMBLE—Arrived, Sept. 15, bk. Skagit, from Honolulu.  
EUREKA—Arrived, Sept. 13, schr. Bertie Minor, from Kailua.  
SYDNEY—Sailed, Sept. 12, Br stmr. Aorangi, for Honolulu.  
SEATTLE—Arrived, Sept. 16, bk. Harvester, from Honolulu.  
DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Arrived, Sept. 11, sh S. P. Hitchcock, from Honolulu.  
GRAY'S HARBOR—Arrived, Sept. 12, schr. Chas R Wilson, from Honolulu.

PASSED

By steamer Belgian King, Sept. 22, 10:30 p. m. steamer Victoria, bound east; Sept. 20, 9 a. m. steamer Siam, bound east.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.  
Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.  
C. G. CALKINS,  
Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Maul ports, per stmr. Maui, Sept. 24.—Miss M. Dunn, Miss L. Joshua, H. Stenbeck, W. Mozzett, H. Ming, Aping, Ung Yuen, W. A. Henshall, A. Hocking, E. Chifflet, H. T. Kanahale, J. Kamanoulu and 2 children, Wong Kwai, C. Ming Hym, J. M. Kaneakua, A. D. Baldwin, F. C. Baldwin, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. C. C. Dickey and 43 deck.

From Ele-ele, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, Sept. 22.—E. H. Wodehouse.  
From Ele-ele, per stmr. Mikahala, Sept. 22.—P. R. Isenberg, S. A. Comstock, E. Langheim, Mrs. V. Homan-don and child, 6 deck pass.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, Sept. 24.—Miss Ella Thronas, N. G. Fawn, Lai Peart and 11 deck.  
From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Sept. 24.—Mrs. J. Monsarrat, Miss D. Kobbe, A. Demplster, J. Blackie, Chook Tong, W. Berlowitz, C. Day, C. Dement, C. A. Wal, Loo Yoo and 76 deck.

From Hilo and way ports per stmr. Claudine, Sept. 23.—H. C. Reck, P. Peck, Q. Asagawa, G. W. Canny and wife, P. R. Canny, E. W. Fifeid, W. A. Williams, Mrs. John Reeves, Mrs. J. W. Kanulikon and son, Mrs. Hendrickson and 2 children, J. J. Archer, Mrs. J. O. Wilder, H. T. Hayselden, S. Kahoohalahala, H. Mortensen and son, R. M. Duschalsky, Miss F. Hill, Mrs. J. K. Iauke, Y. Adachi, T. A. Bailey, Mrs. W. H. Rickard, T. S. Kay, wife and son, J. Renton and wife, Miss J. Kealoha, M. Brasch, W. Blaisdell, W. J. Hall, T. C. Thayer, C. P. Grimwood and wife, Dr. Wight and wife, and 128 deck.

Departed.

For Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, Sept. 22.—Murashita.  
For Makawell, per stmr. Waialeale, Sept. 22.—H. F. Wehsbon.

For Lahaina, Maalea, Kona and Kau, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Sept. 22.—Mrs. J. W. Rickard, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Gibson, Mrs. Kamala Alyna, Emily Maniwa, J. K. Nahale, D. Logan, J. W. Raas, H. St. Goar and wife, Miss Blum, A. Makekan, C. Castendyk, Mr. Elmbek, Dr. McWayne, B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. J. Sherman, F. H. Hayselden, wife, servant and child.

For Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, Sept. 25.—C. Hedemann, Mons. Fortin, J. F. Bowler.

Booked.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, Sept. 26.—Mrs. F. G. Snow, Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock, B. F. Dillingham, C. A. Galbraith, Dr. A. E. Nichols, A. F. Judd, Jr., C. H. Kluegel, C. Horswill and wife, Peter Lee and wife, J. W. Atkins, W. S. Wise, John Hadden, A. L. Young, M. Raas, Mrs. Reinhardt and daughter, David Ai and wife, Mrs. Cruzan, Miss Bloom, Mrs. Bloom, H. St. Goar and wife, Mrs. N. Kahalelele, Paul Soule, C. H. W. Hitchcock, A. J. Campbell, M. P. Robinson, Mrs. Graves, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Madden, F. C. Paetol, C. M. Kamakawwoole.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

| Vessel.                   | Due in September. | From.                    |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Honolulu, Am. sch.        | S. F.             | Roderick Dhu, Haw. bk.   |
| Consuelo, Am. bk.         | S. F.             | Amy Turner, Am. bk.      |
| Ceylon, Am. bk.           | S. F.             | Transit, Am. sch.        |
| W. G. Irwin, Am. bk.      | S. F.             | Lurline, Am. bk.         |
| W. L. Young, Am. bk.      | S. F.             | Mary E. Foster, Am. bk.  |
| M. D. Bryant, Am. bk.     | S. F.             | Kinfauns, Br. bk.        |
| Albany, Ger. bk.          | Westport          | Chas. E. Moody, Am. ship |
| Louis, Am. sch.           | Nitrate ports     | Omega, Am. bktn.         |
| City of Adelaide, Br. bk. | Newcastle         | King Arthur, Br. ship    |
| H. D. Bendixon, Am. sch.  | Pt. Blakeley      | Allen A., Am. sch.       |
| Mary Dodge, Am. sch.      | Eureka            | Nikkitat, Am. bk.        |
| Nikkitat, Am. bk.         | Pt. Gamble        | Nikkitat, Am. bk.        |
| J. B. Leeds, Am. sch.     | Gray's Harbor     |                          |

Due in October.  
Iolani, Haw. bk. .... New York  
County Merioneth, Br. bk. .... Liverpool  
Mary Winkelman, Am. bk. .... Newcastle  
Due in November.  
Paul Isenberg, Ger. bk. .... Newcastle, Eng.  
Onaway, Am. bk. .... New York  
Hollywood, Br. bk. .... Antwerp  
Nuuanu, Haw. bk. .... New York  
Due in December.  
Henry B. Hyde, Am. sch. .... Dec.  
Conway Castle, Br. bk. .... Liverpool  
Poseidon, Br. sch. .... Liverpool

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

Steamers due and to sail today and for the next six days are as follows:

ARRIVE.

| Steamers                | From     | Due |
|-------------------------|----------|-----|
| America Maru—Yokohama   | Sept. 26 |     |
| Australia—S. F.         | Sept. 27 |     |
| Aorangi—Sydney          | Sept. 27 |     |
| City of Peking—Yokohama | Sept. 29 |     |
| Mauna Loa—Kona          | Sept. 29 |     |
| Warrimoo—Victoria       | Sept. 30 |     |
| Kinau—Hilo              | Sept. 30 |     |
| Lehua—Kauakakal         | Sept. 30 |     |
| Mokoli—Kauakakal        | Sept. 30 |     |
| W. G. Hall—Kauai        | Sept. 30 |     |
| Upolu—Kohala            | Oct. 3   |     |
| Coptic—San Francisco    | Oct. 6   |     |
| Gaelic—Yokohama         | Oct. 7   |     |
| Mariposa—San Francisco  | Oct. 11  |     |
| America Maru—S. F.      | Oct. 13  |     |

DEPART.

| Steamers              | Sails    |
|-----------------------|----------|
| America Maru—S. F.    | Sept. 26 |
| W. G. Hall—Kauai      | Sept. 26 |
| Aorangi—Victoria      | Sept. 28 |
| Warrimoo—Sydney       | Sept. 29 |
| City of Peking—S. F.  | Sept. 29 |
| Australia—S. F.       | Oct. 3   |
| Mauna Loa—Kona        | Oct. 3   |
| Taelic—S. F.          | Oct. 7   |
| Mariposa—Sydney       | Oct. 11  |
| America Maru—Yokohama | Oct. 13  |
| Moana—Sydney          | Oct. 13  |

SAN FRANCISCO Sept. 15.—The American ship Eclipse bound to Honolulu, from New Zealand, according to a cablegram received at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday met with a mishap off the coast of Australia. She encountered a typhoon. Her cargo shifted, her seams opened, and, leaking, she was barely able to put into Sydney, where she is being patched up.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The bark Louisiana sails in ballast for Puget Sound next Thursday.  
The transport Grant sailed direct from San Francisco to Nagasaki.  
The next mail to San Francisco will be by the City of Peking next Friday.  
Captain Weisbarth purchased the schooner Norma at auction yesterday for \$810.

The United States army transport Belgian King sailed for Manila yesterday afternoon.

The sailing of the hospital ship Relief from San Francisco has been postponed indefinitely.

The Antelope will discharge fertilizer at the Railway wharf for the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company.

The stmr. Kinau has made a record trip between Lahaina and Kahului, twenty-nine miles, of 2 hours and 4 minutes.

The rigging of the Marie Hackfeld caught fire Saturday from the friction caused in hoisting cargo from the hold. No damage was done.

The next steamer from the Coast will be the Australia on Wednesday, unless a transport should happen along first.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The Hawaiian bark Santiago came in yesterday, 24 days from Hilo. In rough weather on the way she had her fore-topgallant mast carried away.

The bark McNear, guano-laden from Laysan Island, arrived in port last Saturday morning after a long absence of fifty-eight days. She brought Governor Spencer, superintendent at Laysan Island, and his wife, and a cargo of 1,800 tons.

The schedule for the Matson line from San Francisco to Hilo, is as follows: Roderick Dhu, Sept. 19; Santiago, October 4; Falls of Clyde or Annie Johnson, October 24; Roderick Dhu, November 17; Annie Johnson or Santiago, Dec. 5.

Transports to follow the Belgian King were the Grant or Sherman and Aztec, to sail from San Francisco on the 17th; the Centennial, on the 19th, and the Tacoma, Sphinx, Geo. W. Elder and Rio de Janeiro, in the order named. All are expected to stop at Honolulu for coal.

The second mate of the bark Abbey Palmer, which arrived this week from Newcastle, fell from a yard-arm just before reaching port. He was not thought to be injured till the next day, when paralysis developed in his right arm. Captain Uhlig took him to the Queen's Hospital.

It is reported that the United States transport Garonne, from Seattle to Manila, is weatherbound in Dutch Harbor, Alaska, where she put in to exercise the live stock on board. Fears are entertained that the Garonne may be frozen in for the winter. It is generally conceded in Washington that the only healthy route from the Coast to Manila is via Honolulu. The climatic changes during a trip by the northern route are too great for both men and animals traveling to Manila.

The Egeria is awaiting sailing orders by the Australia, due next Wednesday. It is thought that she will go to Esquimaut, although nothing is certain. The officers on board are in a quandary about the new regulations of the Admiralty regarding gunnery on board. For some time none of the larger guns on the Egeria have been fired for fear of damaging the delicate survey instruments on board. The crew are clamoring for a chance at the prize money offered by the British Government for marksmanship in the navy. If any gun practice is had it must be between Honolulu and Esquimaut while at sea.

ISLAND CARGOES.

The brig Lurline sailed from San Francisco September 5 for Kahului with a general merchandise cargo. Among the principal shipments were the following: Flour, 1,000 bbls, 15 bds shooks, 2,000 lbs sugar, 16 pks paints and oils, 20 cts onions, 35 cts wheat. 50 tins matches, 40 kits salmon, 18 bds paper, 1,104 lbs hams and bacon, 1 cs hats and caps, 17,060 lbs coal, 29 pks groceries and provisions, 147,877 lbs rolled barley, 175 sks middlings, 8,321 lbs bread, 250 cs hardware, 6 cs drugs, 31,000 bricks, 326 lbs dried fruits, 1,032 ft 17 pks lumber, 953 lbs oleomargarine, 100 bxs paste, 1,635 lbs beans, 500 lbs meal, 1,620 lbs cod-fish, 8 cts dry goods, 101 cs canned goods, 46 bxs fresh fruits, 649 lbs soda, 20 bxs candles, 4 cs electrical goods, 50 bbs lime, 180 bbs cement, 275 pks millwork, 650 cs coal oil, 3 cs soap, 2,500 lbs powder, 78 bds wire, 4 horses.

The schooner H. C. Wright was cleared Sept. 13, from San Francisco for Kahului with 300 tons of fish fertilizer, valued at \$300. The cargo is to be laden at Kilauea, Alaska.

The schooner Honoipuu sailed September 14 from San Francisco for Hawaii with an assorted merchandise cargo. Among the principal shipments were the following: Flour, 25 bbls 50 horses, 250 cs coal oil, 50 bales hay, 242 pcs timber, 58 cs paints and oils, 405 lbs beans, 12 bxs fresh fruits, 21 bxs paste, 69 pks groceries and provisions, 25 cs hardware, 139 cts oats, 4 cs dry goods, 154 lbs hams and bacon, 18 cs canned goods, 6 cs dried fruit, 18 pks machinery, 104 lbs cheese, 10 gals wine, 782 lbs bread, 350 lbs lard, 40 lbs tea, 25 pks white lead, 6 cs salmon, 200 lbs nuts, 20 bales oakum.

The brig Consuelo sailed September 14 from San Francisco for Mahukona with an assorted merchandise cargo. Among the principal shipments were the following: 800 bbls flour, 9,640 lbs bread, 121 cts wheat, 100 bbs lime, 20 pks groceries and provisions, 11,500 lbs sugar, 34 pks machinery, 14 cs hardware, 1 bale leather, 200 lbs cod-fish, 921 gals wine, 159 cs and 20 bales salmon, 192 kits middlings, 600 cs coal oil, 460 cts barley, 40 cts oats, 30 bales hay, 67 cs canned goods, 800 lbs lard, 3 pks beer, 272 lbs meal.

NARROW ESCAPES BY AUTHORITY.

Two Soldiers Nearly Drowned in Harbor.

Private Huber Deserves a Medal for His Daring Rescue of a Sinking Comrade.

During the time the transport Belgian King was docked at Oceanic wharf many soldiers availed themselves of the opportunity of taking a swim in the harbor and two of them in so doing narrowly escaped from drowning.

The first mishap was about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The people on the dock and steamer were startled with cries for help from one of the men swimming. A lead line was immediately thrown out to the man in distress, who had already twice sunk, but the weight accidentally struck him on the head. The man was stunned and would certainly have drowned had not several men jumped from the dock and swam to his aid.

The other accident occurred about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, shortly before the departure of the transport. In this case Private Jones, who had attempted to swim across the harbor, was taken with cramps at a considerable distance from the vessel, and immediately sank. A fellow soldier named Huber, hearing his cries for help, jumped from where he was standing on the hurricane deck of the steamer, with all his clothes on, to swim to his rescue. By the time Jones was reached he had sunk for the last time, but was brought to the surface by the daring soldier who had gone to his aid and who dived after him. Jones was practically drowned, and had just barely shown signs of life by the time the transport left.

The soldier Huber, who so nobly rescued this drowning man in the manner stated above, certainly deserves great praise. He was loudly applauded by all who witnessed his brave rescue.

The schedule of the sailing of transports, with date of sailing and capacity as arranged by the depot quartermaster's department in San Francisco, changed slightly by information telegraphed from Washington, is as follows:

| Officers.           | Men.  | Sails.   |
|---------------------|-------|----------|
| Aztec (horses)      | ..... | Sept. 16 |
| Relief              | ..... | Sept. 16 |
| Grant               | 73    | Sept. 18 |
| Centennial (horses) | 2     | Sept. 19 |
| Tacoma              | 31    | Sept. 19 |
| George W. Elder     | 46    | Sept. 20 |
| Sikh                | 25    | Sept. 20 |
| Sherman             | 86    | Sept. 21 |
| Rio de Janeiro      | ..... | Sept. 21 |
| Sheridan            | 68    | Sept. 24 |
| Gleghogie           | 30    | Sept. 27 |
| Vajencia            | 30    | Sept. 28 |
| Charles Nelson      | 20    | Sept. 28 |
| Zealandia           | 15    | Sept. 29 |
| Hancock             | 50    | Sept. 29 |
| Lennox              | ..... | Oct. 1   |
| Olympia             | 700   | Oct. 1   |
| Victoria            | 800   | Oct. 2   |

The extensive changes now being made on the Hancock prevent any date being set for her sailing.

It is said that the Relief will stop at Guam, as well as at Honolulu.

All of the transports have been ordered to coal at Honolulu and not to undertake the route to Nagasaki and the inland Sea, which is dangerous at this season of the year and which proved disastrous to the Morgan City.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

| BAROM. | WIND. | TEMP. | HUMIDITY. | SEA. | WAVE. | MOON. |
|--------|-------|-------|-----------|------|-------|-------|
| 9.16   | W. 10 | 81    | 85        | 0.00 | 5.5   | 3.5   |
| 9.17   | W. 10 | 81    | 85        | 0.00 | 5.5   | 3.5   |
| 9.18   | W. 10 | 81    | 85        | 0.00 | 5.5   | 3.5   |
| 9.19   | W. 10 | 81    | 85        | 0.00 | 5.5   | 3.5   |
| 9.20   | W. 10 | 81    | 85        | 0.00 | 5.5   | 3.5   |
| 9.21   | W. 10 | 81    | 85        | 0.00 | 5.5   | 3.5   |
| 9.22   | W. 10 | 81    | 85        | 0.00 | 5.5   | 3.5   |
| 9.23   | W. 10 | 81    | 85        | 0.00 | 5.5   | 3.5   |
| 9.24   | W. 10 | 81    | 85        | 0.00 | 5.5   | 3.5   |
| 9.25   | W. 10 | 81    | 85        | 0.00 | 5.5   | 3.5   |

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and after the 1st of February for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is —.06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

| DATE.    | High Tide. | Low Tide. | High Tide. | Low Tide. | High Tide. | Low Tide. | High Tide. | Low Tide. |
|----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Sept. 25 | 8:14       | 8:14      | 0:11       | 4:44      | 5:54       | 5:54      | 11:15      | 11:15     |
| Sept. 26 | 9:40       | 10:17     | 0:34       | 6:07      | 5:55       | 5:55      | 11:18      | 11:18     |
| Sept. 27 | 10:45      | 11:41     | 0:57       | 7:10      | 5:56       | 5:56      | 11:21      | 11:21     |
| Sept. 28 | 11:40      | 12:40     | 1:20       | 8:13      | 5:57       | 5:57      | 11:24      | 11:24     |
| Sept. 29 | 12:35      | 1:35      | 1:43       | 9:16      | 5:58       | 5:58      | 11:27      | 11:27     |
| Sept. 30 | 1:30       | 2:30      | 2:06       | 10:19     | 5:59       | 5:59      | 11:30      | 11:30     |
| Oct. 1   | 2:25       | 3:25      | 2:29       | 11:22     | 6:00       | 6:00      | 11:33      | 11:33     |
| Oct. 2   | 3:20       | 4:20      | 2:52       | 12:25     | 6:01       | 6:01      | 11:36      | 11:36     |
| Oct. 3   | 4:15       | 5:15      | 3:15       | 1:28      | 6:02       | 6:02      | 11:39      | 11:39     |

Last quarter of the moon on the 26th at 4:23 a. m.

The tides and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard time whistle sounds at 12h. 0m. 0s. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1h. 30m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the limited partnership formed by the undersigned on the 2d day of April 1897 under the firm name of George Goodacre & Co. is hereby wholly dissolved by mutual consent.  
J. K. FARLEY  
GEO. GOODACRE.  
Koloa, Kauai, H. I., Sept. 15, 1899.  
2109-3T

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Whereas, by an order made by Hon. A. Perry, Judge of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, on the 18th day of September, 1899, the undersigned guardian of the property of Edward Viljan, Thomas Eyerett, and Lucy Kapaolohia, minor children of George E. Richardson, late of Wailuku, Maui, was licensed to sell at public auction the real estate hereinafter described.

Notice is hereby given that the said real estate will be offered for sale at public auction at the salesrooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1899, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

The property to be sold consists of that parcel of land situated at said Wailuku, occupied by said George E. Richardson, during his lifetime, as a family residence, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the south corner adjoining the main road from Wailuku to Waikapu, and running: N. 39½° E. 6.45 chains along land heretofore belonging to the Waikapu Plantation; thence N. 24½° W. 1.87 chains along Langford's land; thence S. 87° W. 3.36 chains along Langford's land; thence S. 1° W. 4.24 chains along said main road to point of beginning, and containing an area of 1.55 acres; and being the same premises described in deed from W. C. Parke, assignee of the estate of Albert Barnes, a bankrupt, to said George E. Richardson, dated March 17, 1887, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu, in Liber 103, Pages 295 and 298.

Terms cash; deed at expense of purchaser, and sale subject to confirmation by the court.

WILLIAM D. SMITH,  
Guardian.  
Honolulu, Sept. 23, 1899. 2110-3w5346

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Taxpayers are hereby notified that the Property Taxes for 1899 are now due and payable to the Deputy Assessors of the several districts, at the times and places mentioned in the notices, posted throughout the districts.

Section 29, Act 51, Session Laws, 1896: "If any Property Tax shall remain unpaid after the 15th day of November in any year 10 per cent of the amount of such taxes shall be added by the assessor to the amount of such taxes at said date, and shall become due and be collected as part of such taxes."

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